Hospitals- 1937

Alabama

DR. C. A. WALWYN SUCCEEDS DR. EUGENE DIBBLE

Was Assistant Head Of H. U. Health Service

7-24-37

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 23—Dr. F. D. Patterson, president Tuskegee Institute, announced last week the appointment of Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn as medical director of the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital and head of the department of health of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. Walwyn succeeds Dr. Eugene Dibble, Jr., who resigned, January, 1936, to accept the postion of manager of the U. S. Veterans Facility at Tuskegee. Since Dr. Dibble's transfer to the Veteran's Facility, Dr. Joshua E. Williams has served as acting medical director.

Dr. Walwyn comes to Tuskegee from Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he served as assistant director and acting director of the Howard University health service since 1931.

Dr. Walwyn is a graduate of the Mica Training college, Kingston, Jamaica; taught for five years in the public schools of Leeward Islands; attended Morgan college, Baltimore, Md.; was graduated from Howard University with the B. S. degree in 1924 and the M. D. degree in 1928.

After serving as interne at Freedmen hospital, Dr. Walwyn was appointed clinical instructor in the department of medicine, Howard University, 1929-1930; clinical instructor in gynecology and obstetrics, college of medicine, Howard University, 1930-1937, and during the same period serving as a member of the visiting staff in gynecology of Freedmen hospital.

As head of the John A. Andrew hospital with its 125 beds, nurse training school with an 'A' rating by the American Society of Surgeons, with its orthopedic department sponsored by the Alabama state board of health and the federal government as headquarters from the recently organized venereal disease control unit, sponsored by the Alabama state board of health and the federal government and financed by the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and the home of the John A. Andrew clinic which brings to the institute for the April clinic hundreds of the nation's best medical men black and white, Dr. Walwyn will find a rich field of service worthy of his extensive training and broad experience.

Dr. Walwyn is particularly interested in the health problems of rural people. Having come from an agricultural country the problems of Macon county are not unfamiliar to him. His years of school training will stand him in good stead as medical advisor to Tuskegee's 1,500 students.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 23, 1937

Negro Hospital Needed

The Daily on several occasions in recent years has urged the need for a well equipped negro hospital in Decatur to serve the negro population of a large area of the Tennessee Valley now without such facilities.

Now we renew the plea that the government and civic leaders of this section do something about this so very obvious need.

The United States government continues to spend large sums of money for federal and other public enterprises. Millons have been poured out to eliminate slums and bring about better living conditions for both white and negro people.

The Daily does not mean to intimate that this kind of work is not without lasting benefit, but we do insist that it is no more important to promote the general welfare of people than it is to provide facilities for taking care of those tragic emergencies which come into the lives of all people of all races.

Decatur is fortunate in having hospital facilities for white residents and they are utilized by people from all over the Tennessee Valley.

For negroes, however, there is no such facilities here nor in this immediate section.

The negro in this Tennessee Valley section is hard put to find proper facilities for treatment other than what physicians can give in their own offices or in the homes of patients.

The Daily is convinced that if pressure was exerted on Washington in the proper places, officials there would not be hard to convince that the hospital project is worthy of every consideration the federal government can give it.

Of course, considerable money would be required other than what could be expected from the WPA or similar agency. Surely it would not be impossible to raise a substantial sum from persons of means after the latter understood the need.

Of course, it would be necessary for the proposition to be handled as a county or city project in order to meet the legal requirements of the government. That would be a mere formality.

As a matter of fact, The Daily sees no insurmountable obstacle in the way of a successful and early fulfillment of the plan, provided WE, OURSELVES, DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT.

NEW HOSPITAL HEAD FROM WEST INDIES

East Tennessee News
7-29-37

TUSKEGEE—(C)—Dr. Cyril A. Walwyn, new medical director of the John A, Andrew Memorial Hospital and head of the Department of Health of Tuskegee Institute, comes from Kingston, Jamaica, He is a graduate of Mica Training College, Kingston, and taught for five years in the public schools of Leeward Islands. He attended Morgan college, but was graduated from Howard with the B. S. degree in '24. He received his M. D. from Howard in '28. Dr. Walwyn served his interneship at Freedman's Hospital, and was appointed to the Howard medical staff in '29, serving until his present appointment. The John A. Andrews Hospital has 125 beds. a nurse training school, and is the home of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. It is rated "A" by the American Society of Surgeons.

Tuskegee Hospital Gets New Building

American
7-29-37

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—(AP)—The Veterans Administration awarded two contracts today for construction work at veterans facilities in the South.

An $18,228 contract went to A. J. Honeycutt Company, Inc., Birmingham, for construction of managers' quarters at the Tuskegee, Ala., facility, and one for $12,905 to the M. B. Kahn Construction Company, Columbia, S. C., for construction of connecting corridors No. 3 and 4 at the Columbia facility.

Hale Infirmary Makes Appeal

Negro Institution Seeks Donations, Pointing To 40-Year Record

The Hale Infirmary, located at 325 Lake Street, that has stood for more than 40 years as a tribute to the generous thoughtfulness of two negro citizens, James and Ann Hale, is now making its annual appeal for contributions. Not included in the list of agencies of the Charity and Welfare Council this year as a result of the decision of that organization to set up a special charitable hospitalization committee, the trustees of the infirmary are making a direct, independent appeal.

Hale Infirmary in years past has served as a training opportunity for many of the present negro nurses of Montgomery. The hospital has offered its facilities not only to many in need of special surgical attention but to those suffering from a wide variety of other types of illness. The hospital has stressed service to charitable and needy cases with "less than 35 per cent of the customary hospital fees being charged or collected."

Through the assistance of many white and colored friends, the hospital has been able to maintain itself and has gradually improved its facilities. The record for 1937 shows the addition of an X-ray machine and other operating equipment, and the repairs to the roof, the walls and the plumbing which have enabled the hospital to improve the caliber of service.

Hale Infirmary is making its appeal of this year to assist not only in its maintenance program of the new year but for the purpose of making further improvements at the hospital. There is the proposal to paint the building and to provide some further needed surgical and general hospital facilities. The effort is being made to continue Hale Infirmary as a hospital to which all types of cases can be carried with the assurance that adequate attention can be given and proper treatment can be administered.

Contributions by mail are being received directly by Vice-President W. O. Baldwin, of the First National Bank, who is custodian of funds for Hale Infirmary. Dr. J. C. Carr, chairman, and Prof. J. R. Wingfield, secretary of the board of trustees, are leaders in this appeal being conducted both by mail and by personal solicitation.

Hospitals – 1937

Alabama.

Veteran Hospital Officials Plead Guilty to Charges of Misdemeanors at Trial

Settle Part of Tuskegee Hospital Officials' Cases

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (ANP) — In hearings held in chambers befors Federal Judge Charles B. Kennamer in the court house at Montgomery last Tuesday, four of the former officials and other personnel of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, who since last July had been under indictment for conspiracy to defraud the government, had a tremendous load lifted from their shoulders when they were permitted to plead guilty to misdemeanor charges and either fined or placed on probation.

Col. Joseph H. Ward, for 12 years commandant of the institution, was fined $250, which he promptly paid. Mrs. Lolla Mae Patterson, the colonel's former secretary, was fined $100 Preston H. Rooney, former custodian, was placed on probation for three years as was Miss Lucille Womack, former dietician. The group accepted the government's offer to permit them to plead guilty on the lesser charge rather than stand trial with its ominous possibilities before a jury in Alabama.

Of the 15 indicted last year, 11 have pleaded guilty when original-ly arraigned. These individuals, who are expected to be sentenced next week when court convenes, are Mrs. Geneva B. Peterson, former chief dietician; William Petersen, her husband; Willie P. Reed, former chief guard; Mrs. Nell Frazier Cooper, assistant dietician; and two truck drivers, H. P. Mason and George B. Williams.

Walter Spurgeon Burke indicted at the same time as the original 12 did not appear with the others last week. His attorney was stricken with appenditis, and his case was postponed until the May term of court. It is understood that Mr. Burke will not plead guilty to either the conspiracy charge nor the lighter one of misdemeanor, but will elect to go to trial.

Likewise, Miss Esther J. Bullock, former chief nurse, Miss Amelia J. Gears, her assistant, and Dr. Herbert O. Matthews, who were indicted for conspiracy at a later date on evidence supplied by a fellow employee but discounted by all of their friends, have not been notified when their cases will be taken up. The three are said to assert their innocence and to refuse to stultify themselves by pleading guilty. All of the indicted persons have been dismissed from the service.

Miss Helen Holland, Dr. George Branche, Dr. S. O. Johnson, Dr. Richard Cary, and Dr. C. C. Powell, against whom charges were preferred by the Veterans Bureau at a later date but growing out of the same investigator's work, have all been exonerated.

Great relief is being expressed here in the Tuskegee community, as well as throughout the country by the friends of Colonel Ward and the others involved, as well as by the entire Negro medical profession over the comparative lightness of the sentences dealt out. It is pointed out that while the letter of the federal law might have been violated, the charges originally made were out of all proportion to the malfeasance charged. It was alleged that misappropriation of food lay at the bottom of the indictments.

On the other hand, there are some who believe that the haste of the government in proffering the compromise might have been for the purpose of saving the face of Inspector Galbraith, who made the investigation. His wholesale charges and the resultant dismissals could not have been made to stand up if trials had established the innocence of the parties involved it is pointed out.

The feeling which originally obtained, that a plan was on foot to discredit the ability of the colored personnel and make a shift to white officials, has subsided. Credit for squelching what seemed to be a ruthless determination on the part of the investigator and officials to exact the severest possible penalty, is being laid to the efforts and influence of Dr. R. R. Moton, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, the site of which joins the veterans facility and the keen interest which President Roosevelt has displayed in the welfare of the institution through representations made to him from various sources.

The Tuskegee Veterans Hospital was established in 1923. Col. Ward was named commandant after a period of several months when white doctors were in charge. The institution which cost $3,000,000 and to which improvements and additions totalling $3,000,000 have been made, is the most important institution in the country manned and operated by Negroes.

Doctors See Surgery Show At Tuskegee

Plastic Demonstration Given At Annual Andrew Clinic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA. April 6.—Plastic surgery was demonstrated to a host of physicians and visiting nurses at the annual John A. Andrew Clinic, Tuskegee Institute, Tuesday morning, April 6, by Dr. Trygve Gunderson, M. D., Boston, Mass., as the 26th annual session swung into its second day.

The young surgeon grafted skin from the posterior temple to the right eye of a patient for the purpose of growing eyebrows. The tissue used for grafting was cut from two layers of skin along the hair line of the head. The demonstration is considered one of the highlights of the clinic.

Monday evening Dr. W. W. Scott, M. D., Chief, Urological Service, Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., gave a lecture and showed slides on the latest treatment of "Anterior Gonorrheal Urethritis and Its Complications by Fever Therapy." He pointed out that cure of gonorrhea by Fever Therapy can be and is being effected within a brief period of 18 hours.

Dr. Alf H. Gunderson, M. D., Gunderson Clinic, surgeon, Lutheran Hospital, LaCrosse, Wis., gave a paper and moving picture demonstration "Genito-Urinary Surgery—Particularly Prostatic Obstruction."

Since Monday of this week patients from near-by counties have been pouring into the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital for treatment in spite of unfavorable weather. Officials are confident that the attendance will be the greatest in the history of the clinic.

Mary Williams, public health nurse at Tuskegee, deserves much credit for this increasing interest in the Clinic. She made contact with hundreds of persons, spoke at schools and churches in the rural sections, urging afflicted individuals to be present at the Clinic. The social welfare agencies were also contacted and they have been helpful in providing transportation for patients.

The Crippled Children's Home is the latest addition at the hospital and special emphasis will be placed on this department at the Clinic this year. The Proctology Clinic, under the direction of Dr. Thomas Roy Peyton, of New York, is giving special attention to rectral diseases.

Among the new arrivals at the Clinic Tuesday were Drs. H. A. Callis, Howard Medical College, Washington, D. C., and Drs. L. G. Patterson, I. A. Watson, B. F. McCleave, of Memphis, and Dr. L. L. Patton, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Visiting nurses are H. M. Jones, Urolella Wilkins, Catherine Clark, Estella Crosby, Maggie Evans, Addie Arnold, J. L. Dent, U. M. Deramus, O. W. Harrison, and Pearl Starlings.

Andrew Clinic At Tuskegee Opens

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 5.—(Special)—The 26th annual John A. Andrew clinic opened at Tuskegee Institute here this morning, the program being featured by brilliant operations and treatment of a wide variety of cases by many outstanding surgeons and physicians from all parts of the country. Distinguished personages in attendance included U. G. Dailey, Chicago, Ill., J. R. E. Lee, Tallahassee, Fla., Dr. Mullowney of Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., and Charles E. Mason of Boston, Mass. trustee of Tuskegee Institute. Mr. Mason is the husband of Mrs. Elizabeth Mason, who presented the hospital and clinic building to the institute as a memorial to her grandfather, the late John A. Andrew, former governor of Massachusetts.

Doctors contributing to the morning program, and their subjects, included, Dr. W. M. Long, Union, S. C.; "Collapse Therapy in Municipal Control of Tuberculosis," Dr. Thomas Williston, District of Columbia Health Department, Washington, D. C.; "Cardeo-Vascular Syphilis," Dr. Seale Harris, Jr., Birmingham; "Malnutrition Among Negroes," Dr. W. H. Burroughs, Charleston, S. C. Featuring the afternoon program was the reading of papers, illustrated with lantern slides, presenting interesting observations and deductions in an analysis of mortality and morbidity of the Gynecological Division of the Harlem Hospital, from Jan. 1, 1936, to Jan. 1, 1937—by Dr. Peter M. Murray, gynecologist, Harlem Hospital, New York City; and Dr. Trygve Gunderson, of Boston, Mass., dealing with the subject "Diagnosis and Treatment of Some of the Common Diseases of the Eye."

In connection with the presentation of his paper, Dr. Gunderson brought before those present a number of persons treated last year by plastic surgery. One of these patients having undergone a successful operation on his eye which had been badly distorted from an accidental fall into a fire in childhood, had returned to have an eyebrow grafted to replace the one destroyed at the time of the eye injury. The eyebrow will consist of a portion of skin taken from the back of his head, at the hair line. Patients presented who had been successfully treated also included a number who had been operated on for cataract and tear sac infection.

Nation's Medics Discuss Tuberculosis Problem, Pay Tribute To Roman

Members Of John A. Andrew Clinical Society In Busy Session At 'Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —S N S)—"Tuberculosis Among Negroes A Serious Public Health Problem," was the topic of an address by Dr. C. St. C. Guild, Louisville, Ky., representative of the National Tuberculosis Association, Wednesday evening at Institute Chapel where medical delegates to the John A. Andrew Clincis gathered to pay tribute to the late Dr. C. V. Roman, one of the founders of the Clinical Society and for many years its greatest inspiration.

The C. V. Roman Public Health meeting was the highlight of Wednesday evening's session of the Clinics. Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr. Manager, Veterans Administration Facility, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Clinical Society, presided.

In speaking upon the problem of tuberculosis among Negroes, Dr Guild took cognizance of the splendid public health work that is being sponsored by the State of Alabama in behalf of both rural and urban Negroes of this state. Dr. J. N. Baker is State Health Officer of Alabama

"It is evident that tuberculosis is one of the most important, if not the most important, of Negro health menaces," Dr. Guild declared. Ranking second as a killer it preys up on those in the prime of life, while heart disease, which outranks it numerically as a cause of death, not only selects its victims from older age groups but is itself the end result of many causes."

Dr Guild pointed out that in the rural districts and smaller towns and cities of fourteen southern states whose financial resources are considerably below the national average and in which more than eight million Negroes live, the tuberculosis death rate is comparatively low (129.6 per 100,000 for the year 1934).

"There is also a need for more Negro physicians specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and therefore more residencies and internships in sanatoria," he asserted.

The speaker said that provision for clinical service for the states of the South whose populations are scattered over large areas and whose financial resources are limited represents a difficult problem. To meet this need there has been developed the travelling state tuberculosis clinic in charge of a well trained clinician who is equipped with X-ray apparatus.

After designating the various methods of treating tuberculosis and overcoming the disease as a public menace, Dr. Guild said:

"Until the Negro race has a knowledge of tuberculosis, its cause, prevention and the fact that it can be cured, no program, even though it provide adequate clinic and hospital facilities, can succeed."

Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, paid a tribute to Dr. C. V. Roman, and stressed the urgent need of public health work. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of New York and Trustee of Tuskegee, and Dr Frederick D. Patterson, president of the institute, gave remarks, in which they mentioned the inspiring work of Dr. Roman and what he meant to the medical profession. Music was rendered by the Institute Orchestra and Choir under the direction of William L Dawson, director.

Papers were presented at the Thursdays session by Dr. W. Harry Barnes, Philadelphia; Dr. Thomas R. Peyton, New York City; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Meharry Medical College, Nashville; Dr. Edward L. Howse, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Benjamin W. Anthony, Provident Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; and Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of New York featured a major surgical operation in the Diagnostic Clinic.

Members of the Executive Board of the National Medical Association met Wednesday afternoon at the call of Dr. George W. Bowles, Chairman, and discussed plans for the annual summer session of the N.M.A. to be held in St. Louis, Mo. this summer.

Visiting nurses at the Clinics are Mmes Lillian N. Crawford, Columbia, S. C.; Hattie Jones, Birmingham, Alabama; Maggie J. Evans, Detroit, Michigan; Lena Jackson Moore, LaGrange, Georgia; Samuel Deramus, Cincinnati, Ohio; Aurellia Harris, Fort Valley, Georgia; Bettie J. Phillips, Baltimore, Maryland; Elizabeth Howlan, Freedman Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Misses Mabel Bell, Thomason, Georgia; Richie Lee Allman Montgomery, Alabama; Pearl Starling, Barlow, Florida; Violetta Wilkins Middlesboro, Ky.; Estella Crosby Detroit; Catherine Clark, Columbia, S. C.; Willie Mae Hill, Calhoun Alabama; Addie A. Arnold, Memphis, Tenn.; Euphemia F. Davis, Montgomery, Alabama; Misses Perry Birmingham Alabama; and Young, Memphis.

Election Ends Annual Clinic In Tuskegee

Many Interesting Talks Feature Of Last Meeting

TSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 9.—The 26th annual John A. Andrew Clinic and the 20th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will close at Tuskegee Institute today with the election of Dr. Joshua W. Williams, acting medical director, Tuskegee Institute secretary-treasurer; Dr. Robert H. Hedrick, Gary, Ind., president; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo., vice-president, and Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Ala., general supervisor of clinics.

Dr. McKenzie, a native of Tallassee, is a Tuskegee graduate and took his internship at the John A. Andrew Hospital.

Friday's program presented offerings of the same practical nature that characterized the entire session Dr. T. M. Smith, Chicago, conducted a medical clinic forum to demonstrate diagnosis, procedure and subsequent therapy in four heart cases selected from the large number presented to the chest clinic. Bed rest was the major recommendation.

Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., led a panel discussion on intracranial injuries of the new born," demonstrating with slides, the skull of a child and cripple children from the orthopedic clinic. Dr. John W. Chenault, director of orthopedics, stated that in 70 children examined in one day, a very large percentage were crippled because of intra-cranial injuries received during delivery. Dr. Chenault stated that obstetrians needed to exert greater care in maternity cases if the number of crippled wards of the State is not to be increased.

Dr. Walter Gray Crump, New York City, received enthusiastic applause for his talk on "Gastroduodemal eleus." Well-illustrated practical discussion of the diagnosis and removal of adenoids was presented by Dr. W. Harry Barnes, Philadelphia, Penn.

"Ambulant Proctology, with the experience of 35 cases cited," was presented and demonstrated by Dr. Thomas R. Peyton, New York City. Dr. Peyton's demonstration of the treatment of rectal diseases by the injection method aroused much interest among the physicians.

A fitting close to the Friday night meeting was "Lantern Reel Showing Heart in Motion," by Dr. T. M. Smith .Chicago, Ill.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 6, 1937

Clinic Is Opened At Negro School

TUSKEGEE, April 6. — The 26th annual clinic and the 20th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew clinical society opened at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee institute, Monday, and will continue through Saturday, April 10. The hospital was a beehive of activity on opening day as physicians, medical directors, and nurses poured in from every section of the country.

Registration indicates that the clinic will have the largest attendance in its 26 years of existence. Special emphasis is being placed upon diagnosis and therapy, stated Dr. J. H. Williams, acting director of the John A. Andrews hospital.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 9, 1937

Clinic Turns Study Toward Tuberculosis

Dr. C. C. Guild Speaker At Annual Meeting In Tuskegee

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In speaking upon the problem of tuberculosis among negroes, Dr. Guild took cognizance of the splendid public health work that is being sponsored by the State of Alabama in behalf of both rural and urban negroes of this State. Dr. J. N. Baker is State health officer of Alabama.

"It is evident that tuberculosis is one of the most important, if not the most important, of negro health menaces," Dr. Guild declared. Ranking second as a killer, it preys upon those in the prime of life, while heart disease, which outranks it numerically as a cause of death, not only selects its victims from older age groups but is itself the end result of many causes."

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"There is also a need for more negro physicians specializing in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and therefore of more residencies and internships in sanatoria," he asserted.

The speaker said that provision for clinical service for the states of the South whose populations are scattered over large areas and whose financial resources are limited represents a difficult problem. To meet this need there has been developed the traveling State tuberculosis clinic in charge of a well trained clinician and is equipped with X-ray apparatus.

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Dr. Ulysses G. Dailey, president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, paid a tribute to Dr. C. V. Roman, and stressed the urgent need of public health work. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, of New York, and trustee of Tuskegee, and Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of the Institute gave remarks, in which they mentioned the inspiring work of Dr. Roman and what he meant to the medical profession. Music was rendered by the Institute orchestra and choir under the direction of William L Dawson, director.

Hospitals–1937

Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE OPENS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Dr. John W. Chenault, Skilled Chicago Physician, to Have Charge of Unit

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11 (ANP)—An orthopedic unit for the care of Negro crippled children has been established at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hosital Tuskegee Institute under the authorization of The Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health of Alabama.

Twelve beds have been allotted for the work and a special grant from the Rosenwald Fund will provide the latest of surgical and x-ray equipment for the care of crippled Negro children in the State of Alabama.

The unit, the first of its kind for Negro children, is the only all Negro unit of the five recently provided by the State of Alabama. Located at Tuskegee institute in the heart of the south, the combined facilities of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospita' and the U. S. Veterans Hospital provide exceptional advantages for the work.

State, Federal and Private Aid

The State Board of Education cooperating with the Alabama Society for Crippled Children provides funds for this work, and through the National Security Act, federal assistance is given by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Medical and surgical care and treatment, hospitalization and rehabilitation services are provided. Local clinics are held at regular intervals over the state—the first clinic to be conducted at Tuskegee Institute will be on March 4. to be followed by a similar clinic April 4 through tenth during the annual John A. Andrew Clinics.

The Tuskegee unit is headed by Dr. John W. Chenault, formerly of the division of Orthopedic Surgery of Provident Hospital, Chicago. A graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School, he has through Provident specialized in orthopedic surgery under a General Education Board Fellowship at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa, and is the first Negro surgeon to be endorsed for orthopedic work by the State of Alabama.

Set Up Unit For Cripples At Tuskegee

First Provision For Negro Children By Alabama

2-20-37

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (ANP)—An orthopedic unit for the care of Negro crippled children has been established at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, under the authorization of the Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health of Alabama.

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 7, 1937

Clinic For Negro Children Is Held

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, A L A., March 6.—The first annual clinic for colored crippled children was held here yesterday, and brought to the John A. Andrew Hospital 83 crippled children from 12 counties.

Officials from the State health department and the department of education, county health officials and negro farm and home demonstration agents cooperated and brought many of the children who were treated. Thelma McGinty of the crippled children's division of the State Department of Education, was present at the opening.

E. H. Gentry, secretary, Alabama Crippled Children's Society, was also present and expressed satisfaction that the Tuskegee Institute facilities are available, and was confident that great good would be accomplished through the clinics.

Dr. John W. Chenault, negro specialist in children's diseases, is in charge of the clinic. Each child's physical history was studied by Dr. Chenault, and as rapidly as space will permit the afflicted children will be hospitalized.

83 Cripples Seek Treatment At Tuskegee

3-11-37

Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—The First Annual Clinic for Colored Crippled Children was held here last week, and brought to the John A. Andrew hospital eighty-three crippled children from twelve counties.

Officials from the State Health Department and the Department of Education, County Health officials and Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents cooperated and brought many of the children who were treated. Miss Thelma McGinty of the Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education was present at the opening. "It was one of the best clinics for crippled children we have ever held," said Miss McGinty. E. H. Gentry, Secretary, Alabama Crippled Children Society, was also present and expressed satisfaction that the Tuskegee Institute facilities are available, and was confident that great good would be accomplished through the Clinics.

Dr. John W. Chenault, Negro Specialist in children's diseases is in charge of the Clinic. Each child's physical history was studied by Dr. Chenault, and as rapidly as space will permit the afflicted children will be hospitalized.

Colonel Ward, Others Face Trial April 5

Rumor Afloat Some of Cases May Be Nolle Prossed

3-20-37

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— (ANP) — Trial of the many former officials at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, ousted and indicated on what many believe are trumped up charges following an investigation by John R. Galbraith, white, investigator for the Administration of Veterans Affairs, has been announced for Monday, April 5, at Opelika, about 20 miles from here. It is rumored, however, that some or maybe all of the cases will be nolle prossed.

Those involved include Col. J. H. Ward, former manager of the hospital; Walter S. Burke, Mrs. Lola Patterson, secretary to Col. Ward; Mrs. Geneva Petersen, chief dietitian Miss Lucille Womack, dietitian; Walter S. Burke, utility officer Doctors J. A. Kennedy, S. O. Johnson, R. Carey, L. J. Morris, G. C. Branche, George S Moore, H. O. Matthews; C. C. Powell, procurement clerk; H J. Malcolm, personnel officer; Mrs. Helen Holland, dietitian; Miss A. J. Gears, assistant nurse; P. H. Roney, supply officer Willie P. Reed, chief guard and William Peterson, chauffeur.

CHARGE CONSPIRACY

Some of these were indicted and others merely suspended. Charges brought against them included conspiracy to defraud the government by appropriating materials for their own use, maladministration and incorrect handling of funds entrusted to officials by veterans.

After being under suspicion, which was renewed each 90 days, Dr. Matthews, Miss Bullock and Miss Gears were notified on February 15 they had been discharged, as were Doctors Moore and Lonnie Morris. Dr. Morris has gone to Virginia to practice medicine and Dr. Moore is expected to return to Nashville for the same purpose. It is believed that several others have been vindicated inasmuch as no further action has been taken against them.

RACIAL MOTIVE SEEN

It is generally felt that action was taken early last summer in an effort to replace colored executives at the hospital with whites. The investigation itself was precipitated by differences between Dr. Ward and his former business manager, Walter S. Burke.

An effort to replace colored executives at the hospital with whites.

Set Trial of Vets' Hospital Officials

TUSKEGEE (ANP)— Trial of Ward; Mrs. Geneva Peterson, some former officials at the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital, ousted and indicted on what many believe are trumped up charges following an investigation by John R. Galbraith, white, investigator for the Administration of Veterans Affairs, has been announced for April 5 at Opelika, about twenty miles from here.

It is rumored that some or may- be all of the cases will be nolle prossed. Those involved include: Col. J. H. Ward, former manager; Walter S. Burke, Mrs. Lola Patterson, secretary to Colonel chief dietician; Miss Lucille Womack, dietician; Walter S Burke, utility officer; Drs. J. A Kennedy, S. O. Johnson, R. Carey L. J. Morris, G. C. Branche George S. Moore, H. O. Matthews C. C. Powell, procurement clerk; H. J. Malcolm, personnel officer; P. H. Roney, supply officer; Willie P. Reed, chief guard; Mrs. Helen Holland, dietician, Miss A. J. Gears, assistant nurse, and William Peterson, chauffeur.

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Hospitals-1937

Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE OPENS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

Dr. John W. Chenault, Skilled Chicago Physician, to Have Charge of Unit

2-12-37

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 11 (ANP) —An orthopedic unit for the care of Negro crippled children has been established at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hosital Tuskegee Institute under the authorization of The Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education and the State Board of Health of Alabama.

Twelve beds have been allotted for the work and a special grant from the Rosenwald Fund will provide the latest of surgical and x-ray equipment for the care of crippled Negro children in the State of Alabama.

The unit, the first of its kind for Negro children, is the only all Negro unit of the five recently provided by the State of Alabama. Located at Tuskegee institute in the heart of the south, the combined facilities of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospita' and the U. S. Veterans Hospital provide exceptional advantages for the work.

State, Federal and Private Aid

The State Board of Education cooperating with the Alabama Society for Crippled Children provides funds for this work, and through the National Security Act, federal assistance is given by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. Medical and surgical care and treatment, hospitalization and rehabilitation services are provided. Local clinics are held at regular intervals over the state—the first clinic to be conducted at Tuskegee Institute will be on March 4. to be followed by a similar clinic April 4 through enth during the annual John A. Andrew Clinics.

The Tuskegee unit is headed by Dr. John W. Chenault, formerly of the division of Orthopedic Surgery of Provident Hospital, Chicago. A graduate of the University of Minnesota Medical School, he has through Provident specialized in orthopedic surgery under a General Education Board Fellowship at the University of Chicago and the University of Iowa, and is the first Negro surgeon to be endorsed for orthopedic work by the State of Alabama.

Set Up Unit For Cripples At Tuskegee

First Provision For Negro Children By Alabama

2-20-37

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Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
March 7, 1937

Clinic For Negro Children Is Held

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., March 6.—The first annual clinic for colored crippled children was held here yesterday, and brought to the John A. Andrew Hospital 83 crippled children from 12 counties.

Officials from the State health department and the department of education, county health officials and negro farm and home demonstration agents cooperated and brought many of the children who were treated. Thelma McGinty of the crippled children's division of the State Department of Education, was present at the opening.

E. H. Gentry, secretary, Alabama Crippled Children's Society, was also present and expressed satisfaction that the Tuskegee Institute facilities are available, and was confident that great good would be accomplished through the clinics.

Dr. John W. Chenault, negro specialist in children's diseases, is in charge of the clinic. Each child's physical history was studied by Dr. Chenault, and as rapidly as space will permit the afflicted children will be hospitalized.

83 Cripples Seek Treatment At Tuskegee

3-11-37

Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—The First Annual Clinic for Colored Crippled Children was held here last week, and brought to the John A. Andrew hospital eighty-three crippled children from twelve counties.

Officials from the State Health Department and the Department of Education, County Health officials and Negro Farm and Home Demonstration Agents cooperated and brought many of the children who were treated. Miss Thelma McGinty of the Crippled Children's Division of the State Department of Education was present at the opening. "It was one of the best clinics for crippled children we have ever held," said Miss McGinty. E. H. Gentry, Secretary, Alabama Crippled Children Society, was also present and expressed satisfaction that the Tuskegee Institute facilities are available, and was confident that great good would be accomplished through the Clinics.

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Colonel Ward, Others Face Trial April 5

Rumor Afloat Some of Cases May Be Nolle Prossed

3-20-37

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Those involved include Col. J. H. Ward, former manager of the hospital; Walter S. Burke, Mrs. Lola Patterson, secretary to Col. Ward; Mrs. Geneva Petersen, chief dietitian Miss Lucille Womack, dietitian; Walter S. Burke, utility officer Doctors J. A. Kennedy, S. O. Johnson, R. Carey, L. J. Morris, G. C. Branche, George S Moore, H. O. Matthews; C. C. Powell, procurement clerk; H J. Malcolm, personnel officer; Mrs. Helen Holland, dietitian; Miss A. J. Gears, assistant nurse; P. H. Roney, supply officer Willie P. Reed, chief guard and William Peterson, chauffeur.

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Hospital Officials Set Trial of Vets'

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Two More Plead Guilty In Hospital Conspiracy

Lucile Warnack and Preston H. Roney yesterday entered pleas of guilty to charges of conspiring to defraud the Government, through misuse of hospital supplies at the U. S. Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuskegee, and were placed on probation for three years by Judge Charles B. Kennamer. This leaves but four of the 13 indicted last July to face trial when the U. S. District Court opens its criminal docket in Opelika Monday.

The others, with the exception of Joseph H. Ward, former medical director, and his secretary, Lolla Mae Patterson, who received fines of $250 and $100 respectively, are to hear their sentences Monday or Tuesday.

The indictments involved alleged conspiracies to defraud through diversion of supplies intended for patients at the hospital. For the most part, it was said, the alleged diversions were "raids upon the ice boxes and pantries."

Former Hospital Head Fined $250

Only six of the 13 negroes indicted last Summer in connection with an alleged conspiracy to defraud the Government through improper operation of the U. S. Veterans' Administration Facility at Tuskegee, remain to be tried when the U. S. District Court opens its criminal docket Monday at Opelika.

Upon entering pleas of guilty before Judge Charles B. Kennamer here yesterday, Joseph H. Ward, alias Dr. Ward, alias Col. Ward, former medical officer in charge of the hospital, was fined $250 and placed upon probation for a year, the latter to be suspended upon payment of the fine, and Ward's former secretary, Lolla Mae Patterson, was fined $100.

Court attaches said they understood that Ward, a physician, was now operating a hospital at Indianapolis.

The series of indictments returned last Summer involved alleged conspiracies to defraud the Government through diversion of hospital supplies intended for use by the negro patients. The indictments covered several years and, in some instances, extended back as far as 1927.

A few days ago William Carter and Edward J. Bass, Jr., alias "Head Waiter" entered pleas of guilty. They, like Willie Reid, Geneva Bogan Peterson and H. F. Mason, who pleaded guilty last July, are to be sentenced on or about April 5 when the remaining cases are to be called for trial.

Draws Physicians To Memorial Hospital

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The twenty-sixth annual clinic and the twentieth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society was under way today at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Registration indicated the clinic will have the largest attendance in its history. Special emphasis is being placed upon diagnosis and therapy, stated Dr. J. H. Williams, acting director of the John A. Andrew Hospital.

Administrators attending the session were H. L. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital, New Orleans; P. G. Adams, dean of the medical college, Howard University; Dr. John J. Mullowney, president of the Meharry Medical College, and Dr. M. O. Mousfield, director of Negro health activities for the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Among the physicians who had registered for the clinic were: S. F. Harris, Birmingham; J. D. Mose, Meridian, Miss.; D. H. Dibble, Jr., manager U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee; G. E. Dubey, Tuskegee; Dr. Ruffin, Sheffield, Ala.; N. E. Cashew, Decatur, Ala.; A. W. Doris, Tuscumbia, Ala.; A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, Ala., and C. F. Nall, Birmingham.

More than 150 patients from over Macon County and communities in adjoining counties have reported to the John A. Andrew Clinic for treatment. The following clinics are being provided for the patients this year: Gynecological, urological, obstetrical, gastro-intestinal, general medical, dermatological, eye, ear, nose, throat, minor surgical, orthopedic and pediatric.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., JOURNAL
APR. 6, 1937
A15

Clinic Is Opened At Negro School

TUSKEGEE, April 6. — The 26th annual clinic and the 20th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew clinical society opened at the John A. Andrew Memorial hospital, Tuskegee institute, Monday, and will continue through Saturday, April 10. The hospital was a beehive of activity on opening day as physicians, medical directors, and nurses poured in from every section of the country.

Registration indicates that the clinic will have the largest attendance in its 26 years of existence. Special emphasis is being placed upon diagnosis and therapy, stated Dr. J. H. Williams, acting director of the John A. Andrews hospital.

TUSKEGEE IS HOST TO MEDICAL UNIT

Session Of Clinical Society

Bridgeport, Ala., News-Herald
July 1, 1937

County Sanatorium Presents Immediate Problem

"The open air sanatorium has long been established as the agency in the campaign against tuberculosis, and there is nothing to indicate that it is likely anytime soon to be relegated to a secondary position in that campaign," said Dr. Kellie Joseph in discussing the plan to open the sanatorium at Scottsboro for the treatment of tuberculosis patients from Marshall, DeKalb and Jackson Counties.

"It has long been established that rest is the main factor in the effort to reduce the tuberculosis death rate both here in Alabama and throughout the country," he declared. "Except under ideal conditions—conditions so ideal in fact that they are virtually unattainable—a tuberculosis patient cannot obtain the mental and physical rest he needs at home. He needs to be under the supervision of a competent physician, perferably one who has had considerable experience in the treatment of tuberculosis. He needs competent nursing care. And, as important as anything else, he needs to be where he can obtain the benefit of modern surgical procedures which have practically revolutoinized the treatment of this disease and made possible the recovery of thousands of patients who would never recover without them. There is only one place where these advantages are available, and that is at a well conducted sanatorium. That is why the State Department of Health is offering to match local funds up to 75c a day for the maintenance of county and district sanatoria.

Forty residents of Jackson county died of tuberculosis in 1935, the latest year which complete reports are available. Of this total, 34 were white and six colored. The county's tuberculosis death rate for thatyear was 98.1 per 100,000 for white people and 219.8 per 100,000 population for Negroes. Its tuberculosis death rate for the two races was 106.9 per 100,000 population, the highest in the State and 71 per cent higher than the State average of 62.4 per 100,000 population.

The Health Department records show that tuberculosis killed more Jackson County people in 1935 than any other form of illness except pneumonia and heart disease, the county's death rates for other leading causes of death being as follows, the figures referring to deaths per 100,000 population:

Heart disease, 109.6; diphtheria, 8.0; typhoid and paratyphoid fever, 10.7 (none in 1936); pneumonia, 144.4; whooping cough, 8.0; syphilis, 8.0; diarrhea, and enteritis (under 2 yrs.), 24.1; homicide 8.0; suicide, 18.7 nephritis, 42.8; cerebral hemorrhage, cerebal embolism and thrombosis, 48.1; malaria, 32.1; cancer and other malignant tumors, 58.8; diabetes mellitus, 8.0; pellagra, 10.7.

The seriousness of the tuberculosis problem in this county and the obligation to make provision for the needy tuberculosis patients are being emphasized by Dr. G. E Newton, county health officer and others working in behalf of the movement to open the sanatorium at Scottsboro on August 1st.

Hospitals - 1937

Arizona.

HOSPITAL GIVES FIFTEEN YEARS OF SERVICE

Courier
1-16-37

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 14 — The appalling inadequacy of rooms in white hospitals and sanitariums to accommodate Negroes suffering with tuberculosis and other diseases and the refusal of the operators of a few camps where sick Negroes were improperly treated, to allow colored physicians to come in to treat the Negroes, spurred Dr. W. C. Hackett, physician and surgeon to found the Booker T. Washington Memorial Hospital in Phoenix, Ariz., fifteen years ago.

This week Dr. Hackett is celebrating the 15th anniversary of his hospital. Dr. Hackett, a graduate of San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons, who also took post graduate work at Meharry Medical College is justly proud of his accomplishments. Phoenix, although with a meagre Negro population boasts of this colored hospital with a capacity of 25 beds and seven outside cottages owned and directed by this enterprising colored physician. But Dr. Hackett's success has been an uphill one because of lack of cooperation of his people.

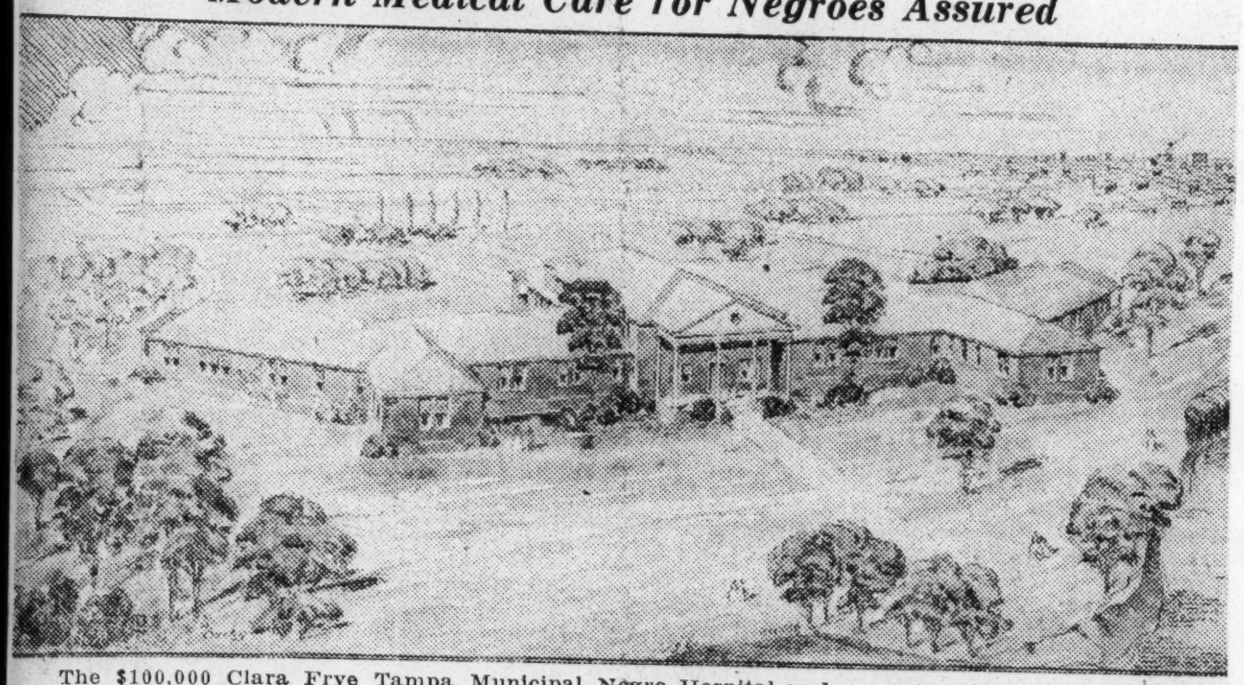
Negroes with their characteristic lack of confidence in their own people's ability have not given Dr. Hackett the credit he deserves in this struggle to maintain a hospital. As a result he has had at times to help defray the expense of the upkeep of the hospital from his private practice, as the hospital's income is sometime insuffcient to defray its expenses. In this respect, Dr. Hackett is doing a most charitable work which merits the attention of philanthropists.

As the climate of Phoenix, Ariz., lures the sick in large numbers, some of them beleiving that climate alone can cure them, when in reality they need competent medical attention, it is to be hoped that the Booker T. Washington Memorial Hospital will be the recipient of philanthropic aid in order that more of the sick who come here may be suitably accommodated.

Florida

Hospitals – 1937

Modern Medical Care for Negroes Assured



The $100,000 Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital under construction on the west bank of Hillsborough River at the foot of Union St. will provide modern medical care for Negro residents and visitors here. Located in spacious grounds, the new hospital will have the charm of the sketch (above) by the architect, M. Leo Elliott.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 29, 1937

NEGROES GET NEW HOSPITAL

Municipal Institution Will Provide Modern Medical Treatment

Modern medical care for Negro residents and visitors here will be provided in a $100,000 structure now nearing completion on the west bank of Hillsborough River at the foot of Union St., offering adequate hospitalization for the first time to a considerable proportion of Tampa's population.

In tribute to Clara Frye, Negro woman through whose efforts the first hospital for members of her race in Tampa was established many years ago in a three-room cottage, the new institution with space for 62 patients and all equipment of the modern hospital of its size, will be known as Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital. The new hospital will replace a small building on Lamar St. which has been used for the same purpose in recent years.

Asset to City.

Cornerstone of the new Clara Frye Hospital was laid Nov. 28 with appropriate ceremony when City officials, representatives of the County Medical Society and leaders among Tampa and Florida Negroes were among the speakers. Its value to the city as a health asset, making it possible to isolate and treat diseases among Negroes, was stressed by those delivering addresses.

The Colonial building, of brick with reinforced concrete floors and asbestos shingle roof, is two stories in height with spreading one-story wings to accommodate the many functions of a hospital. The site, overlooking the river, will be developed as a park, providing convalescents several acres in which to recuperate. Driveways to the main entrance, to the kitchens and to the emergency entrance provide adequate access to the hospital.

Surgical Unit.

The completely-equipped surgical unit will be located at the end of the wing to the left of the main building. Operating and emergency rooms, sterilization room, X-ray laboratory and doctors' "scrub up," internes' room and two emergency and detention wards also are located in this wing.

In the opposite wing, a screened sun porch, maternity department and wards will be located. A vacuum steam heating system and all conveniences of the modern hospital will assure comfort and proper care for patients.

In the central building, reception rooms and information desk will be adjacent to the main lobby. A dining room for nurses and the hospital kitchen will be at the rear of this block. In the second floor of this portion will be located sleeping quarters for 15 nurses.

Winterhaven, Fla., Chief
December 14, 1937

Ask Bed-Covering for Bartow Negro Hospital

An appeal was made today by local agencies for donations of old blankets and quilts to be sent to the colored hospital at Bartow. Local people visiting the institution the past few days found that many of the patients had to sleep on outside porches with insufficient covering for the chilly weather. They are urging local people to help them secure sufficient bad covering to at least make the patients comfortable. Announcement of the place or person with whom the articles may be left will be made in Mondays' Daily Chief.

Tampa, Fla., Times
December 29, 1937

PROJECTS MAKE TAMPA MODERN

Largest Program in City's History Drafted by City Engineer

The million-dollar bayshore development, new public buildings and hospital facilities, modern international airport, improvement of streets, public services and park work, under the most sweeping modernization program in Tampa's history are projects drafted under supervision of Ruy H. Cason, City Engineer, to create a new metropolis of the West Coast.

The fast-changing appearance of the city is evident to the most casual visitor, while those who have been absent from the city for a year or more find the general improvement and modernization hard to believe. In addition to the public projects under the WPA program here, much private building and renovation have contributed to the "new face" of Tampa.

New Shops, Stores

Gleaming modern storefronts of marble, tile, structural glass and other effective materials have made of Franklin St. one of the most attractive shopping centers in the South. More than a million dollars has been expended in modernizing stores and shops in a few blocks of the downtown area, while new buildings and larger stores boost the city construction total appreciably.

In residential areas, homes of latest type have made their appearance in the past year while a number of additions to older homes and general renovation have enhanced the beauty of the city. Street and park improvements provide a finer setting for Tampa's buildings, while the many costly public projects give a new importance to the city.

Seawall, Airport

Spotlight of public interest has been shared by the bayshore development—massive seawall from Lee St. to Howard Ave. topped by a graceful balustrade and completed by a double driveway and park—and the interlocked projects for Peter O. Knight Field, international airport at the tip of Davis Islands where runways nearly a mile long, a spacious administration building, hangars and other facilities will meet all the requirements of a major port for commercial aviation.

Of special interest to winter visitors is the modernization program for the Plant Park Tourist Center, where a number of improvements have been made and nearly $100,000 will be spent under a new project approved by WPA. Facilities of the Municipal Trailer Park on Hillsborough River, praised by visitors as one of the finest in the country, also are being rapidly expanded by successive steps.

New Hospital

Every department of Tampa Hospital is accommodated properly since completion of the west wing of the structure, and erection of a modern Nurses' Home nearby. Ideal hospitalization for Tampa Negroes will be provided at Clara Frye Municipal Negro Hospital now under construction on Hillsborough River, where the spreading Colonial building will be completed at an early date. It is located in its own park, which will be beautified by the City.

General improvements throughout the City include work on parks, streets, sewers, water mains, sidewalks and public buildings. New buildings approved include the Municipal Clinic started this month, recreation buildings in Seminole and Ragan Park, a Community Exhibit Hall at Florida Fairgrounds, completion of the City Incinerator and Stockade.

A l rge yacht basin adjacent to the new bayshore wall, between Davis Islands and Platt St. bridge, will accommodate the growing number of pleasure craft cruising along the West Coast throughout the year. Facilities of Marjorie Park yacht basin also will be enlarged under a WPA project, making Tampa a preferred port for small craft.

Hospitals - 1937 Florida

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
November 28, 1937

Aldermen Pick Name for Negro Hospital; Corner Stone To Be Laid Today

The cornerstone of the new $100,000 Tampa Negro hospital will be laid this afternoon at 2 o'clock with a colorful negro ceremony after a majority of the board of aldermen at last agreed on an inscription for it.

The inscription will read:

"Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital."

Seven aldermen agreed on this name after a row that started at a meeting of the board Tuesday night and was not settled until yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock, almost too late to allow time to prepare the stone. Cutters said they would work late and have it ready. They worked on the stone long into the night.

The Tampa Urban league suggested the name, Tampa Municipal Negro hospital, in Memoriam to Clara Frye.

Rosenthal Objects

Alderman Rosenthal, member of the district in which the hospital is being built, objected. He said he thought the name of Clara Frye, honored negro woman who established Tampa's first real hospital for negroes, should come first on the inscription. Others supported the Urban league's recommendation.

A third inscription, "Negro Municipay Hospital, in Memory of Clara Frye," was suggested.

Rosenthal won.

Aldermen who supported the Rosenthal name were Faver, chairman of the hospital committee; Emerson, Morton, Epps, Watson and Ragan.

Negro leaders from all over the state, and especially higher-ups in the negro Masonic lodge, were headed for Tampa last night to see the stone laid by D. D. Powell, grand master of the lodge. The principal talk will be by Dr. J. R. E. Lee, president of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college.

Choir To Sing

A feature of the ceremony of particular interest to white persons will be singing of negro spirituals by a massed negro choir of 200 voices and negro songs by choral groups.

Selections by the choir will include, 'Great Day," "Steal Away," "Study War No More," "Have You Got Good Religion," "Swing Low Sweet Chariot."

Other choral groups will sing 'There's a Meeting Here Tonight," 'Hear the Good News," "Wasn't That a Wide River," and other selections.

The city will be represented by M. J. Mackler, assistant city health officer and vice president of the Tampa Urban league, which is sponsoring the ceremonies. Mayor Chancey designated Mackler because of other official duties at the dedication of the Peter O. Knight airport administration building.

Others Will Speak

Short talks will be made by a representative of the WPA, which is building the hospital on the west bank of the Hillsborough river in Roberts park; Dr. A. M. Bidwell, representing the Hillsborough County Medical society; Alderman Rosenthal, T. F. Alexander, superintendent of the city hospital, Dr. G. W. P. Johnson, superintendent of the Tampa Negro hospital, and Dr. R. R. Williams, president of the Allied Medical Society of Hillsborough county, organization of negro doctors, and Cyrus T. Greene, negro secretary of the Urban league.

The stone will contain a Bible, copies of The Tribune, the Times, the Tampa Bulletin, negro newspaper, a resolution by negro citizens passed in 1925 asking that a hospital be built, copies of Urban league reports and other material.

The ceremony will be preceded by a parade from the Odd Fellows hall, Scott and Central, to the hospital. It will consist of four sections, fraternal groups, church groups, civic orders and social organizations.

Daytona Beach, Fla. News
November 28, 1937

NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL

TAMPA, Nov. 27 (AP) — A stone cutter stood, with air chisel poised, ready to go to work, when the right word came—a group of perturbed leading negro citizens of Tampa stood in the ante room of Mayor R. E. L. Chancey's office awaiting the same word—inside, the mayor heard the impassioned plea of a delegation, and with a stroke of his pen christened Tampa's new $100,000 negro municipal hospital: "Clara Frye Tampa municipal negro hospital." And the day was saved for a big cornerstone laying ceremony scheduled for tomorrow afternoon when D. D. Powell, grand master of all the negro masonic lodges in the state, was to officiate. The air chisel started its tattoo on the stone carving out the long inscription which had provided a week-long bone of contention among Tampa's board of aldermen, who couldn't decide on a name. Mayor Chancey received a long petition on behalf of the name the negroes themselves wanted, and that was that. Clara Frye was a pioneer negro welfare worker and members of her race wanted her memoralized.

Hospitals - 1937

Florida.

Tampa, Fla., Times
February 26, 1937

DISCUSS NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE

WPA Ready to Start Project When City Acquires Land Needed

Acquisition of a site for the proposed $87,089 Negro hospital was scheduled to be discussed this afternoon at a meeting of the City Hospital and Finance Committees and tonight at a special session of the Board of Representatives.

The project, for which the City would have to contribute $27,492, has been approved and the WPA has informed Mayor Chancey that it is ready to start work on the hospital as soon as the City acquires a site.

The Mayor sent an offer to the Board Tuesday night from Harry B. Roberts, who wants to sell a five-acre tract near Spruce St. and the river, for the hospital, but the proposition was referred to the two committees for discussion at a public hearing.

Representative Rosenthal, who opposed the proposed site, suggested that the hospital be built at a site near 22nd St. and Buffalo Ave. or on Lamar St. where the present wooden building of the Negro hospital is located.

The special Board meeting tonight was called by the Mayor to discuss the Negro hospital site, to make plans for deepening the slip at Municipal Terminals and to make arrangements to meet bond interest payments, due Monday.

Tampa, Fla., Times
February 23, 1937

The Next Steps For Tampa And WPA

In an exchange of letters last week Mayor Chancey told Federal WPA Administrator Hopkins and District Administrator Robinson that current local projects were insufficient to care for relief needs. Mr. Robinson replied that the WPA was ready to start additional projects as soon as the City was able to provide its share of the cost. Mayor Chancey answered that the City was ready to guarantee local funds for four contemplated projects.

Thus it is presumed that sufficient money is in sight from special WPA taxes to assure completion of projects already under construction and that work may also be started soon on the $87,000 Negro hospital, the $6,800 police radio station in Ragan Park and on street improvements to Fifth Avenue, Tampa Street, Twenty-second Street and Davis Boulevard. These were the six projects, all approved in Washington, which were mentioned by Mayor Chancey and Mr. Robinson.

If current projects such as the Bayshore seawall and drive and Peter O. Knight Airport, and valuable proposals like the downtown yacht basin are assured of completion, then little fault will be found with the new list of projects—even the "burglar-proof" police radio station if bad reception over the present one is really hampering police work. Certainly the Negro hospital would fill an old need as well as spread the benefits of WPA work.

What may complicate the city's position, however, is the need of a $20,000 incinerator unit for improvement of the central disposal plant on which WPA is now working. Mayor Chancey will ask the Board of Representatives tonight to act on this matter in order that undesirable sub-stations can be closed. WPA must spend its funds for labor rather than expensive materials. Without both, WPA work cannot continue here, and the relief load alone would be more expensive to Tampa. This fact must be faced by those asked for the WPA payments.

Tampa, Fla., Times
April 22, 1937

Hospital For Negroes Merely Delayed

The assurance by WPA officials that the proposed new $87,000 hospital for Negroes has not lost its favored position but is merely being held in abeyance pending new Congressional relief appropriations was cheering to Tampa organizations and individuals who have been seeking this long-promised project.

In an effort to begin the reduction of heavy WPA expenditures throughout the nation, it appears that the regional office at New Orleans was given authority to hold up the start of any project which could not be completed by June 30 when the WPA's fiscal year will close and new funds will be released.

This still makes it possible for construction of the hospital, for which the City has purchased land along the river, to be started this Summer. It should be done as soon as possible because health conditions in any part of the city have their effect on the general welfare and the hospital will be a major civic achievement.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
April 9, 1937

Negro Hospital Benefit Planned

A program of Negro entertainment designed for the benefit of the Negro hospital in Lauderdale will be presented Monday night at 8 o'clock in Stranahan Park, it was announced this morning.

The program has been scheduled on two previous occasions but both times has been postponed because of rain. The entertainment, to be presented by Negro singers, is sponsored by a group of women of the Presbyterian Church. A member of the committee said this morning that it is most important for the establishment of an adequate hospital in the colored section of Lauderdale. Although there will be no admission charge for the program next Monday, a collection will be taken.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
April 6, 1937

Negroes to Give Benefit Program For New Hospital

Entertainment to Be Held To Raise Funds; Large Audience Asked

A benefit entertainment will be presented by Negro singers at 8 o'clock tonight in Stranahan Park to raise funds for a new Negro hospital. The program is sponsored by a group of women of the Presbyterian Church.

The program will consist of Negro singing and other forms of entertainment. The present colored hospital at 321 NW Fifth Ave., which is the only hospital for Negroes in Broward County, is in a poor condition, a member of the committee said this morning.

Lauderdale Negroes have purchased the site for a new hospital on NW Sixth St., and have plans drawn for two wards with kitchen and service quarters, operating room, reception room, consultation room and four bathrooms.

It was pointed out this morning that the Negro hospital fund was one of the most worthy projects in Broward County and the committee is desirous of a large audience. No admittance will be charged for the entertainment but a collection will be taken.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
May 14, 1937

League Pledges Aid to Colored Hospital Project

Pompano Doctor Donates Sterilizer Equipment for Proposed Institution

Plans were underway today by committees of the Broward Hospital League for Colored People for immediate activities toward raising funds for the construction of a hospital here for Negroes, following an enthusiastic session of the League yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Dickens, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, held a conference of her group immediately after adjournment of the regular session.

Dr. S. A. Winsor of Pompano, who has had considerable experience in hospital work both in the United States and foreign countries, was guest speaker at yesterday's meeting. Dr. Winsor announced that he will donate sterilizers for the new hospital, construction of which is being sponsored by the league.

The Rev. C. O. Woodward, pastor of the Croissant Park Christion Church, was named chairman to solicit business firms for money and other donations. Mrs. C. B. Baker, who was appointed community sponsor for Oakland Park, reported there was considerable interest.

Announcement was made of a donation of $5 from Mrs. John Tidball and $9 given anonymously. The Eastern Star also donated $25 and six feather pillows.

Those present were Mrs. Julia M. Pares, Mrs. August F. Gieges, Mrs. R. D. Coleman, Mrs. B. R. Tillman, Mrs. F. A. Balch, Mrs. W. D. Hildreth, Mrs. C. B. Baker, Mrs. J. D. Hawkins, Mrs. H. Johnsen, Mrs. Guy Blankenship, Mrs. Annie Clark, Miss Emma C. Williams, Mrs. S J. Kent, Mrs. G. O. Broome, Mrs. G. R. Thisler, Mrs. E. D. Messer, Mrs. Elizabeth Geiger, Miss Winifred V. Talbot, Miss March L. Dickins, Dr. S. A. Winsor, Mrs. F. B. Severance, Mrs. O. D. Link, Mrs. S. S. Hayden, the Rev. C. O. Woodward and Mrs. Woodward.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
April 20, 1937

Program Planned To Benefit Negro Hospital in City

Entertainment, Sponsored By Presbyterian Women, To Be Given in Park

A program of entertainment to be presented by Negro Singers for the benefit of the Negro hospital will be given in Stranahan Park at 8 o'clock. The program is sponsored by a group of women of the Presbyterian Church.

The hospital, which is located at 321 NW Fifth Ave., and which is the only hospital for Negroes in Broward County, contains only five cots. "Kerosene lamps are the only means of lighting, and the operating room has no instruments," a sponsor of the program said this morning.

At an entertainment held in Stranahan Park last Monday $53.77 was raised. Although there will be no admission charge for the performance, a collection will be taken.

The entertainment tonight will consist of a combined choir of Negro churches and many additional features. In addition to the numbers presented last week, the program will be augmented by other entertainers.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., News
April 30, 1937

Guild Organized To Support Negro Hospital in City

Mrs. F. A. Balch Elected President; Committee Meeting Called

Work toward making the Hospital Guild a permanent organization was underway today following an enthusiastic meeting yesterday afternoon when a group of local men and women met to form a body to support construction of a hospital in Lauderdale to serve the Negroes of Broward County. It was announced that a meeting of the constitution and by-laws committee would be held at 4 p. m. Monday in the Salvation Army Citadel and a second meeting of the Guild would be held on next Thursday at the Woman's Club.

Ernst Bratzel, director of the City Recreation and Publicity Department, served as temporary chairman. Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. F. A. Balch; vice president, Mrs. R. D. Coleman; secretary, Miss Winifred Talbot; treasurer, Mrs. Frank Stranahan. Mrs. Balch appointed the following on the constitution and by-laws committee: Mrs. W. J. Hood, Mrs. Harry Ruffner, Mrs. W. F. Maurer, Mrs. Easter L. Gates, Mrs. M. C. Boswell and Miss Talbot.

At the meeting yesterday, talks were made by Mr. Bratzel, F. S. Dodd, the Rev. Harold Bache and Mrs. Stranahan, each of whom stressed the urgent need for the hospital organization and pledged their support of the project.

"This is a project that merits the united support of the entire community," Mrs. Balch said. "We hope that every organization in the city will be represented at meetings of the Guild. The job is a big one. Much help is needed. A splendid start has been made but the loyal cooperation of all who have the interests of the colored people at heart is needed to assure success."

The Woman's Club room, in which the meeting was held, was decorated with flowers sent by colored people.

Present were Mrs. E. B. Randall, Mrs. B. R. Tillman, Mrs. R. D. Coleman, Mrs. Harry Ruffner, Mrs. Easter L. Gates, Mrs. G. R. Thistler, Mrs. M. C. Boswell, Miss Winifred Talbot, Mrs. L. A. Whitcomb, Mrs. E. D. Messer, Mrs. S. J. Kent, Mrs. W. D. Hildreth, Mrs. Horace Smith, Mrs. C. J. Rempe, Mrs. W. W. Branch, Mrs. Alwen Neuharth, Mrs. H. W. Ecker, Mrs. Alwa Kilmer, Mrs. Frank Stranahan, Ernst Bratzel, F. S. Dodd and the Rev. Bache.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Unio
September 29, 1937

Hospital Has Anniversary

Negro Tuberculosis Institution Year Old Today.

Today the Negro Tuberculosis Hospital will celebrate its first anniversary since it was opened on September 29, 1936, by the Tuberculosis Association of Duval County.

B. K. Hall, president of the Tuberculosis Association, last night issued a cordial invitation to all city and county officials and citizens interested in tuberculosis prevention to visit and inspect the hospital this afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock.

In extending the invitation, Mr. Hall took the opportunity to express appreciation on behalf of the Tuberculosis Association to the city and county officials for their assistance and interest in the work. Prseident Hall stated also that the association is deeply indebted to the many civic clubs, church organizations and interested citizens for their contributions of equipment which made possible the opening and maintaining of the institution.

121 Patients Handled.

"During this past year, the hospital has provided treatment and nursing care for 121 patients," Mr. Hall stated, "in addition to being a valuable aid to these helpless victims of tuberculosis, the institution serves as a means of preventing the spread of tuberculosis through the segregation of the open active case.

"The hospital is also proving to be an educational center, not only for the negro physicians who serve on its staff, but also for the patients, their relatives and friends. Only through continuously spreading the facts concerning this disease, and its control and prevention through the underprivileged areas of Duval County, can we hope to definitely and finally eradicate this menace which last year took a toll of 145 lives in this community."

The hospital is maintained at a cost of $1.55 per patient per day, Mr Hall reported.

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 24, 1937

BLANKS FOR FLORIDA SANATORIUM RECEIVED

Application blanks for admission to the Florida Tuberculosis sanatorium, which will open early in December near Orlando, have been received by the county commission, district health officer and state board of health, from the state tuberculosis board.

Under the law, patients must make application to the county commission in the county where they reside. The commission forwards the application with a report of the attending physician to the sanatorium. The county pays one-third of the cost per day and the state pays the remaining two-thirds.

The sanatorium has not been opened because of the delay in obtaining beds and other equipment. It will be equipped to handle approximately 400 patients, one-third of whom will be negroes.

The sanatorium, 40 miles northwest of Orlando, is a public works administration project costing approximately $700,000.

HOSPITAL ALMOST COMPLETE

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 7—(By Sanders S. Mason for ANP)—A dream that has stretched through the annals of this lively old Cigar City for many years, and has furnished the ashes for many a heated battle in political circles here, is gradually nearing its fondest realization, as a group of contractors, architects, plasters, and laborers, emerged on the five acres plot of land purchased by the city of Tampa for the building of the new Tampa Negro hospital. The location is at the foot of Union street, overlooking the Hillsboro river. The building of the hospital represents an investment of $87,000 of which $50,000 is being furnished through WPA funds, the balance being handled through the city.

Cyrus T. Greene, fiery executive secretary of the Tampa Urban League, expressed confidence that the building when completed would open a new avenue in Tampa insofar as health and general economic sanitation is concerned. It was Mr. Greene and his co-workers who nearly 12 years ago foresaw the growing needs in Tampa for an adequately equipped hospital. They made several attempts to get this project on records in the city council meetings. It was one of the bitterest fights city officials have seen, with many of the members of the administration opposing it. However, the fight was carried on relentlessly over the span of years. When the WPA projects were introduced in Tampa, Mr. Greene, again renewed his fight and won out.

The new hospital building will have 60 beds with provisions for more space if conditions demand it, M. Leo Elliott, architect, stated that the structure will be built in order that a new wing can be added if necessary. Mr. Greene announced that the laying of the cornerstone ceremonies will be held probably on Thanksgiving day. The new structure, when completed will force the abandonment of the old building on Lamar street which for the past few years has been the target for much criticism.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
November 28, 1937

Tampa's Negro Hospital Named For Clara Frye

TAMPA, Nov. 27. (AP)—A stone cutter stood, with air chisel poised, ready to go to work, when the right word came—

A group of perturbed leading negro citizens of Tampa stood in the anteroom of Mayor R. E. L. Chancey's office, awaiting the same word—

Inside, the mayor heard the impassioned plea of a delegation, and with a stroke of his pen christened Tampa's new $100,000 negro municipal hospital: "Clara Frye Tampa Municipal Negro Hospital."

And the day was saved for a big cornerstone laying ceremony, scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, when D. D. Powell, grand master of all the negro Masonic Lodges in the State, was to officiate.

The air chisel started its tatoo on the stone, carving out the long inscription which had provided a week-long bone of contention among Tampa's board of aldermen, who couldn't decide on a name. Mayor Chancey, acting as judge in Israel, received a long petition on behalf of the name the negroes themselves wanted, and that was that. Clara Frye was a pioneer negro welfare worker and members of her race wanted her memorialized.

The stone cutter must work night but he has promised to have it ready, for the negro celebrants couldn't think of laying a blank cornerstone, and removing it to be inscribed, when the argument was settled.

"When Grand Master Powell lays a cornerstone it stays laid," was their edict, and they stuck to it.

Hospitals - 1937

General

Medical Group Head Raps "Fantastic" Scheme For National Hospital Chain

Says Rev. Carnegie, Promoter, Exploiting Pace; Ridicules Penny Collecting

By DR. ROSCOE C. GILES

CHICAGO. —The National Medical Association, numbering among its members deans of accredicted medicial schools, teachers and members of the staffs of Class-A hospitals, feels that it is in a better position to speak with authority upon the subject of hospitalization among Negroes than an itinerant ordained clergyman, who admits his self-evident lack of qualifications in the fundamental concepts of the problems for which he so glibly suggests a remedy and raises entirely upon "divine inspirition" to bridge the gap between essential knowledge and the fanciful theories he has advanced.

The problem involved is deep-rooted in the social, political, economic, and sociological fabric of this nation, and so far has evaded solution with the best minds of both races in this country intent upon accomplishing this end.

The executive board of the association has refused to endorse the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie's program for very definite reasons, the primary one being that the whole proposition is fantastic. I do not have at hand a copy of his proposal, but in substance he proposes to erect a Negro hospital in every large city of the country by raising a penny a day from a mythical number of people, these pennies to be accumulated into a reserve fund, and with the proceeds, thus obtained to erect a hospital suitable to the needs of the community in these cities.

Doctors Oppose Plan

With this propostion he has been to the boards of practically every medical school in the country, boards of health, philanthropists, many maqors, governors of States, and the like, soliciting their support.

The National Medical Association does not deny the fact that increased hospital facilities for Negroes is one of the most urgent of our needs. What it does object to is the out-and-out segregation which this plan involves.

Almost every member of the executive board has spent several hours with the Rev. Mr. Carnegie. He staged to us among other reasons for his plan, that he had asked and received the support of medical schools principally in order to relieve these institutions of the problem of the Negro medical student as well as to provide increased facilities for the care of Negro patients.

Academy Not a College

Our contention is that in States which maintain hospitals, supported by public taxation in which all citizens are taxed equally, those hospitals should admit Negro physicians, nurses, and patients without any special consideration such as race, creed or color.

Secondly, we contend that where Negro physicians by their intellect and their capacity to get along with their fellows have been able to forge ahead and obtain positions in institutions where the doors have been closed to them for many years, Mr. Carnegie does the race incalculable harm when he proposes to shunt these men off into institutions of their own.

Shall Dr. Gus Hinton of Harvard Medical School, Dr. Fuller of Boston University, Dr. Julian Lewis of the University of Chicago, Dr. Stubbs of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Lawless of Northwestern University, and many others too numerous to mention, have their futures blighted by a Negro going about the country appealing to the prejudices of white people to shunt them off in separate institutions when they are making daily their contributions to medical science without regard to color?

Mr. Carnegie's plan is about as unworkable an idea as could possibly be devised, to say nothing of the incalculable harm it does us at a time when race relations are being so adjusted as to lower bars that have existed for generations against us. Despite the fact that we have repeatedly appealed to Mr. Carnegie and repeatedly asserted these facts, he still persists in his efforts at gallivanting around the country and seeing every Tom, Dick, and Harry in an attempt to put over his weird proposition.

Association's Proposal

Our counter-proposition is simple: First, we propose in States where the Negro is a political factor, to insist upon and to fight for the same rights that are given to all people of that community.

Second, in the case of privately endowed hospitals, we intend to continue to appeal to the conscience of a so-called Christian nation through these hospitals, a system which came into being with other eleemosynary institutions with the advent of Christ, to practice the elementary tenets of that religion in giving assistance to the training of physicians and nurses as well as in the care of the indigent sick.

Third, we insist upon our members qualifying themselves by study and research to compete with their fellows in the same profession according to the American standard, so that when barriers are broken down, as they will be broken down, they can enter with honor and maintain their places.

Fourth, we make a plea that institutions now owned and controlled by Negroes receive the cooperation and support of their own race to the end that these aims previously mentioned may be more speedily accomplished.

Community Problems

Fifth, we believe that no yardstick can possibly be applied which will meet the needs of all the communities in which our people live; that each community has its own problems; and by the same token, that it is unwise and unfair to attempt to apply methods in Boston, Massachusetts, that are applicable in Atlanta, Georgia; that Mr. Carnegie proposes to regiment the entire Negro population in every city in the country into this fantastic scheme without regard to local conditions.

The National Medical Association hopes that it may take at face value the words of Mr. Carnegie: "State your program, and I will scrap mine and accept yours and work with you one hundred per cent, to put it over." We have stated our position unequivocally and sincerely hope that Mr. Carnegie will discontinue his meddlesome interference in a problem that he knows nothing about and discontinue his activities which are causing immeasurable harm to the race.

I hope that the position of organized medicine will become known to the public.

HOW JAMES CROW OPERATES

MOVEMENT STARTS WITH SPONSORSHIP OF "WHITE FRIENDS" BUT ALWAYS TURNS OUT TO BE RANK SEGREGATION

Consider, for instance, a project for a hospital to be erected and maintained by Colored people. (Reprinted from an open letter to E. R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, from the Manhattan Medical Society, New York.) A campaign is conducted for funds. "The amount obtained is generally insufficient to build a decent building with, therefore a worn-out hospital building formerly used by whites is purchased and by this time there are no funds available for adequate equipment or maintenance. The aid of "white friends" is then sought and in time this proves usually insufficient. Then same nne equipment, the same skillful care for recovery as do the needy sick of other racial groups, and they should not be subjected to makeshift medical methods of second-rate institutions. Many "white friends" contribute to such "Jim-Crow" projects under a misguided sense of philanthropy, but when they do so they do not benefit the race but in fact unwittingly aid in doing it irreparable harm. Segregated hospitals represent a duality of citizenship in a democratic government that is wrong. They are invariably neglected. At times the names of notable medical characters are to be found on the staff of these hospitals, but such men are usually lacking entirely in interest and devote but little time to the project. Their names are, to a large extent, camouflage to cover the hopelessness of the underlying situation. And in other instances where they give sincerely and earnestly of their time and learning they cannot raise the institutions to a satisfactory standard because the human mind cannot work at its best under such circumstances. Colored men have made no inconsiderable contributions to medical science, but none of these men were trained or developed in institutions of this character.

We maintain that a Jim-Crow setup per se produces a sense of servility, suppresses inspiration, and creates artificial and dishonest standards. We submit also that the Julius Rosenwald Fund has contributed in no small way to this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Colored medical students going to the same school as medical students of any other racial group have rated in their school work on the average as the equal of any other medical mind, and on the State Board examinations they average the same as members of any other racial group.

the air of the municipality is sought and obtained and the result is that a second-rate institution maintained by private and public funds is permanently established. Conditions existing in institutions of this character everywhere are most deplorable. An investigation and report made by Dr. Haven Emerson, of a certain colored hospital in a midwestern city typical of this class, discloses the alarming state of affairs existing in such hospitals.

The nursing and interne staffs are poorly trained. The medical and surgical staffs are invariably mediocre in type. Medical research is unknown. Inspiration is lacking and the mortality is unwarrantably high. It is needless Mr. Embree, to point out that needy sick colored require exactly the same excellent hospital facilities, the

Hospitals - 1937

Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
September 1, 1937

Macon Negroes Are Providing Health Protection With Hospital Insurance

PROTECTED.—Sophronia Myrick, Negress (center) pays her weekly 35 cents to Bessie Russell (left) and secures for herself and her family protection against hospital costs in time of sickness or accident under the insurance plan of St. Luke's hospital here. Looking on the transaction which also spells protection for them is a young son, William Myrick Jr., and a sister, Josephine. A mother, father, brother and another sister are also included in the plan for the small weekly sum. (Photo by Coke).

NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles which The Telegraph has prepared dealing with hospital insurance.

By JACK AVERY

Macon's first experiment with a general hospital insurance plan has turned out to be a profitable enterprise for both patron and sponsor, according to Dr. C. H. Dyer, Negro physician and head of the St. Luke's Negro hospital.

More than 90 Negro families comprising nearly 400 persons are providing for hospital expenses in time of sicknes or accident on a weekly fee of 35 cents per family.

In addition to providing its patrons with protection in time of accident or illness the funds derived enables the hospital to function more efficiently, according to Dr. Dyer.

The 35-cent weekly fee provides protection for every member of any family living under one roof, according to the plan put into operation here last March.

Six Receive Treatment

"Since the plan was put into operation six persons have been brought to the hospital for treatment under the plan," Dr. Dyer remarked. "We have had little trouble with 'chiselers' nor do we expect to have."

Coverage under the plan does not include care of doctor or surgeon but one or the other must be in attendance on the patient during time in hospital, the plan provides.

Coverage provided under the plan is stated in the patron's service certificate. The terms provide that the patron "shall receive hospital care in semi-private accommodations, that is, the patient shall occupy a bed in a room designed to serve two or more private patients."

If, however, the patient wishes a single room, "a credit of $3 per day will be given on the price of the room selected."

Recipients are Boosters

Part 5 of the patron's service certificate states that "hospital care includes bed and board, general nursing care, routine laboratory examinations and all other customry routine treatment which may be prescribed during the period of hospitalization."

Most ardent boosters of the plan are those who have received hospital care under its protection. One of these is Sophronia Myrick, widowed Negress, who lives with her parents and small son on Second avenue, Pleasant Hill.

Last June abcessed tonsils made it necessary that she be sent to the hospital for their removal. She spent three days in the hosptial, located on Tattnall street, cost-free.

In addition to her and her son, the weekly assessment includes her father and mother, two sisters and a brother, a total of seven persons provided for under the plan.

35 Families on Books

Bessie Russell, Negress, of 536 East Second street, is a collector. Starting in a brand new field, the collector now has 35 families on her books.

The hospital plan is growing slowly but surely and patrons appear satisfied with its protection.

"I have had one or two to stop paying but it wasn't because they disliked the plan—they just couldn't pay even the small sum we charge," the collector said.

"We expect, though, to add a lot of school teachers to our service when school opens. So many of them have told me to come back to see them when school opens that I expect to sign up a lot of them."

The hospital plan serves a twofold purpose, according to Dr. Dyer. "Macon needs a hospital for its Negro population. By insuring themselves against the cost of hospitalization in time of accident or illness Macon's Negroes are helping to provide funds for the operation of an adequate hospital.

Elevates Race Standards

"It provides an opportunity for Macon's Negroes to stay off the charity service of the public hospital and helps to elevate the standards of the race.

"It trains them to come to the hospital in time of sickness and accident, makes them more 'hospital-minded' and gives the doctor a better chance to effect a cure."

Dr. Dyer does not believe in extending the service to cover the fees of doctors and surgeons in attendance on the patient.

"I think if we confine ourselves to hospital services we'll have no trouble."

The problem of what to do with the sick and injured among Macon's Negro population has been a source of interest to Dr. Dyer for many years.

Realizing the need of a private hospital for Negroes here he in 1928 led a movement which culminated in the opening of St. Luke's private hospital.

Since that time the job of keeping it going has taken a major portion of his time.

Public Support Meager

"It is a community need from an educational standpoint," he declares. "As it was before, too many of Macon's Negroes were thrown on charity—and charity can sometimes be a degrading thing, robbing the receiver of the will to do for himself."

"I would like to see the hospital become a community project with a board of directors named for its operation. So far our support from the public has been meager.

"White people talk about the danger of disease spreading from servants but talking about it is about all they do. We are trying to do what we can to lift the health standards of the Negro race, and a Negro hospital, well supported, together with hospital insurance for those who ordinarily have hospital attention will do something to help us reach that goal."

Plans for Negro Hospital Okayed

AMERICUS, Ga., Sept. 27 (AP)—Proposals for a Negro hospital here today bore the approval of the Americus and Sumter county Chamber of Commerce.

The hospital would be operated by the Americus and Sumter county Hospital Association.

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Savannah, Ga., Press
May 13, 1937

Charity Hospital has this week been observing and celebating National Hospital day. With help from the WPA, under the supervision of Foreman Mrs. Bradley, the building in all its departments and appointments has been thoroughly cleaned, brightened and made sanitary and sweet. All equipment has been cleaned, polished and put in order, and every feature has been made spotless and inviting. May 12, yesterday, was marked by the special observance of National Hospital Day and as a memorial to Florence Nightingale, famed nurse, this date being her birthday. Many people visited the hospital during Wednesday and inspected the departments, wards, laboratories and saw the facilities and equipment for use there. Most impressing upon the visitors was the extreme cleanliness and orderliness of arrangement there, and the very convenient physical arrangement and relation of the departments and facilities for service in the hospital. The hospital women's auxiliary, of which Miss C. O. McDowell is president, has been most active and instrumental in preparing the hospital for the observance of National Hospital Day, and in their efforts that body has had the aid and assistance of many friends of the hospital. Special attntion was paid to the memory of the late Mrs. Alethia Saulters, former superintendent of nurses at the hospital and for many years the unfailing and unflagging worker there. Her career extended for many years under the old and poorly equipped building and over into the fine new, modern institution of today. She died almost on the threshold of the new building. A beautiful bouquet of flolwers was conspicuous on the desk of the superintendent all day during Wednesday in honor of memory of the splendid life of service which Mrs Saulters rendered the hospital and the poor who found success there. The flowers were presented by the Women's Auxiliary to the hospital, Miss C. O. McDowell, president, Dr. W. A. Harris is superintendent of Charity Hospital and chief of staff of the physicians; Dr. J. R. Train is chief of staff of the consulting staff; P. A. Denegall is president of the board of directors. Miss Gertrude Williams is superintendent of nurses.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
July 22, 1937

Hospital To Have Annex For Negroes

An annex for negro patients will be added to the Phenix City community hospital, it has been announced by Rev. E. A. Wood, business manager. The building next to the hospital, formerly used as a residence for the nurses, will be turned to place its parallel to the street and converted into an annex.

The building is being moved in order to make room for more parking space in front of it and between it and the main hospital building. The nurses who formerly used this as their residence will be stationed elsewhere, although the place has not been announced.

It has been the aim and ambition of the hospital directors to provide such an annex for some time, but it was only lately that they have been able to do so. It was made possible through donations from persons who requested that their names be withheld.

Columbus, Ga. Ledger
July 21, 1937

Phenix Hospital Is Laying Plans For Negro Annex

The building next to the Phenix City hospital, used formerly as a residence for the nurses, is at present being turned around to place its side parallel to the street, and will be converted into a negro annex for colored patients, it was announced today by Dr. E. A. Wood, business manager of the institution.

The building is being moved in order to make room for more parking space in front of it and between it and the main hospital building. The nurses who formerly used this as their residence will be stationed elsewhere, although the place has not been announced.

It has been the aim and ambition of the hospital directors to provide such an annex for some time, but it was only lately that they have been able to do so. It was made possible through donations from persons who requested that their names be withheld.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
September 27, 1937

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

The Chamber of Commerce is taking the lead in a movement to secure the negro hospital in this city and turn it over to the Americus and Sumter County Hospital Association, free of debt, to be operated by that organization as a public institution. It is one of the best worthy projects the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken for a long while.

With as large a negro population as this county and section has, a hospital where sick and injured negroes can be cared for is a necessity. If the present hospital is not saved for hospital purposes is will be necessary to erect another one, and that would cost many times what will be necessary to procure this one now.

Civic interest has been aroused to a high peak since first announcement of the sale of the hospital property to private parties was first announced here by The Times-Recorder on August 14. If the response to the Chamber of Commerce drive is general, as expected, the goal should be reached in short order.

Waycross, Ga. Journal Herald
November 2, 1937

Through to Success

Americus has succeeded in raising $4,221.00 with which a Negro hospital has been purchased and has been turned over to the city.

In the future this will be operated as a municipal Negro hospital.

This fund was raised by white citizens. In addition a fund has been raised among the Negro citizens which is to be used for needed improvements to the hospital.

It is certain that if any community is to have ideal health conditions the conditions among the Negro citizens cannot be ignored or neglected. The city of Americus is displaying wisdom in taking care of that which must be taken care of in order to improve general health conditions.

There's Something In The Air

FOR the last few years Emory University has had charge of the colored end of the Grady Hospital. This unit has been used somewhat as an interne station both for graduates and under-graduates. To this end the school-hospital has served both the staff, the internes, the students and the colored citizenry. A few days ago it was announced that Emory had made vast additional purchases in acreage to its present holdings adjacent to Grady and there is still speculation that some interest, probably the Rockefeller or Rosenwald Foundation might back up a big annex which would in time be one of the finest units in the entire South.

The only places open for colored people at Grady are that of orderlies, nurses, investigators, and patients. There may be a few more sundry jobs of a utility nature in addition to these, but there are no interne places for colored physicians and none serve on the staff.

Not everybody can be admitted to Grady as patients. With the exception of extreme emergency cases, one must come under the head of "not able to pay" and in addition to this it must be shown that the case is charitable. To this end good hospitalization is open to those eligible and forced to accept charity. On the other hand only the rich or well-to-do can afford such hospitalization as thousands in this municipality need. We should not have hospital facilities open to only the rich and the poor. The middle class, on small salaries, should be met somewhere and we can never claim that we have a well all around city unless such facilities are available.

The people at Emory University and Grady are going after something. They mean business and when they made these additions they had definite purposes in mind and in time they are going to be heard from.

This newspaper has called on our people for three years to wake up to a sense of their plain duty in providing Atlanta with such colored hospital facilities as St. Louis, New Orleans, Charlotte and Tampa, Florida, now enjoy.

If our information is correct, one citizen has offered the land for such a hospital in a quiet section of the fashionable west side.

Let a hospital meeting be called. Let an objective be set out and let the laymen get busy and bring a showdown in this hospital question while the PWA grants are flowing and the iron is otherwise hot.

Verily: "There is something in the air" and don't let this harvest pass!

Hospitals—1937

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Dalton, Ga., News
January 28, 1937

HOSPITAL FACILITIES FOR NEGROES

THE suggestion was made by George Rice at the meeting of the Dalton Civitan club last Friday that, possibly, some plan could be worked out for furnishing hospitalization for negro citizens of Dalton. The Civitan club, through the Civitan Hospital Board, Inc. operates the Hamilton Memorial hospital, and is doing a great service for the community.

We do not know what can be worked out. Possibly an annex, providing an operating room and one or more nursing rooms, entirely separate from the remainder of the hospital for colored patients; or some other plan might be adopted.

At present Dalton has no hospital service available for colored patients, who must seek such facilities in Chattanooga or Atlanta. Treatment of injuries and emergency operations are handicapped by lack of proper facilities.

Mr. Rice's suggestion is worth considering and some hospitalization plan should be adopted.

New Hall Coun[illegible] Hospital, Awards Projec[illegible] Opened

Modern Institution Cost $50,000 and Will Serve as Center of Hospitalization for a Dozen Surrounding Counties; Contest for Name Planned.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., April 8.—Hall county's new, ultra modern, completely equipped, air conditioned $50,000 hospital began operation today as one of the major projects in a county-wide drive to win the $3,500 first award in The Atlanta Constitution's $7,500 Progressive Government Awards.

Under the leadership of the county commission, of which W. F. Peck is chairman, Hall county thus is definitely launched in its determination to win one of the awards and claims the distinction of being the first county in Georgia to complete and make real a county undertaking.

Commissioners R. G. McConnell and W. N. Lott co-operated fully in the movement to establish the hospital, which is the only one in Hall county and which will be available as a hospitalization center for a dozen surrounding counties in the northeastern section of the state. The new Hall county hospital is the only one in this section of Georgia.

Contest For Name.

Not content with establishing the hospital, commissioners have decided to hold a contest to select a name for the new structure and all citizens of the county have been invited to participate.

The structure has facilities for 21 bed patients and commissioners claim it is the only hospital in Georgia which is air conditioned throughout. It is one of the most modern structures in Georgia and is fully equipped with the latest devices known to modern medical science.

There will be charity and pay wards and, under the plan evolved by the commission, the institution will be self sustaining. An enabling act passed at the last session of the Georgia assembly permits counties to pay for hospitalization of its citizens in other counties. Thus Hall commissioners believe the demand for out of county patients, coupled with local patronage, will be more than ample to make it self-sustaining.

Plan Annex For Negroes.

There are already two wards equipped with beds and 10 private rooms. Commissioners propose to construct a new annex for negroes. The new building will be separate and distinct from the white unit already in operation. Ten beds will provide facilities for men and women in the projected negro unit.

The new, red brick building is located on a beautiful lot about a mile southwest of Gainesville on the Atlanta-Gainesville highway. It sits about 1,000 feet from the road and is flanked on all sides by spacious lawns, which are now being landscaped.

All doctors are invited to practice there by Dr. R. L. Rogers, the surgeon in charge, and Miss Irene Benjamin, superintendent. The administration offices are located near the entrance and to the right and left run wings which provide private hospital rooms, the maternity ward and nurses quarters. Towards the rear are other wings which include the operating rooms, the wards, sterilization plant and service departments.

The basement is occupied with air-conditioning and heating plants. All the rooms are beautifully appointed. All equipment is the most modern. The commission has worked on the project since the first of the year.

Built Four Years Ago.

The hospital building was constructed about four years ago for an almshouse, but a change in the program left the building idle since it was completed.

When the present commission, with McConnell as the only hold-over member, assumed office on January 1, it began immediately to convert the structure into a modern hospital under the spur of a desire to establish hospital facilities for this section of Georgia and a determined attempt to win the $3,500 first award in The Constitution's Progressive Government program.

"We are proud of the new hospital and of the benefit it will be to the citizens of our county and those in surrounding territory," McConnell said. "The commission has expended about $50,000 in the building and its furnishings and it stands as a monument to the progressive action of our commission. I am proud to have had a hand in making it a reality. Hall county is writing a fine record of achievement and other Georgia counties are going to have to hustle to keep pace."

"Hall county is proud of this contribution to the health and comfort of its people," Peck asserted. "The commission has done a good job, and it will offer new facilities for health and comfort to the citizens of this county as well as to those in neighboring counties."

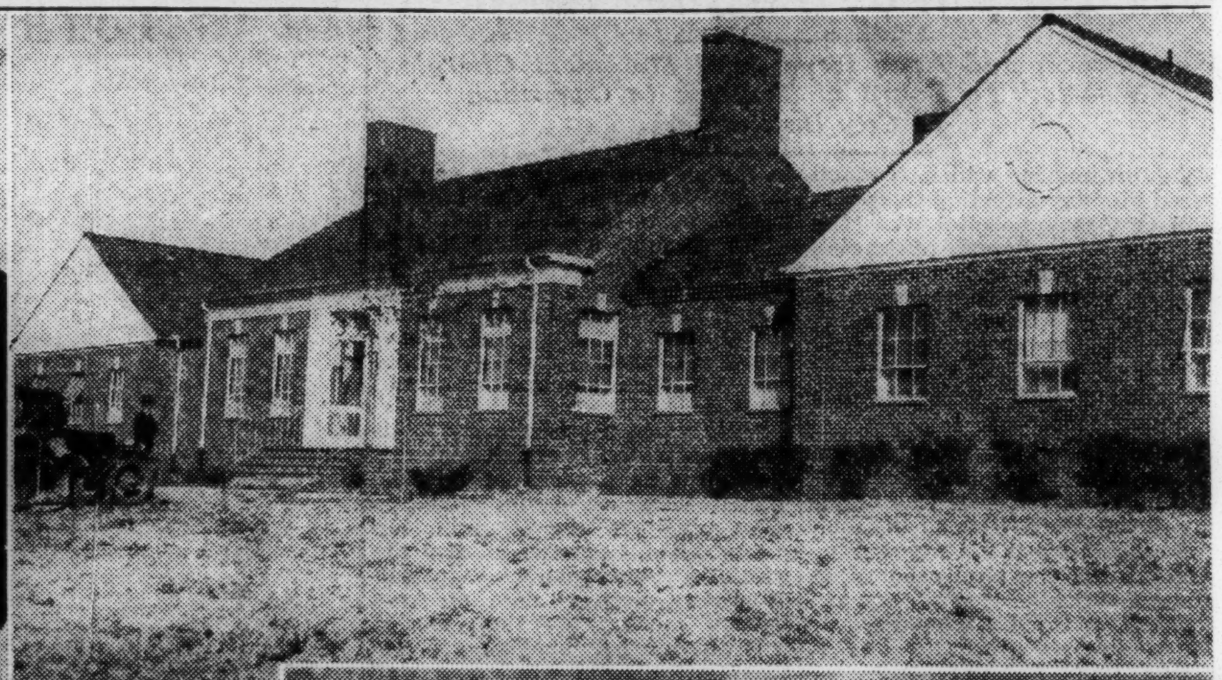
Benefit to People.

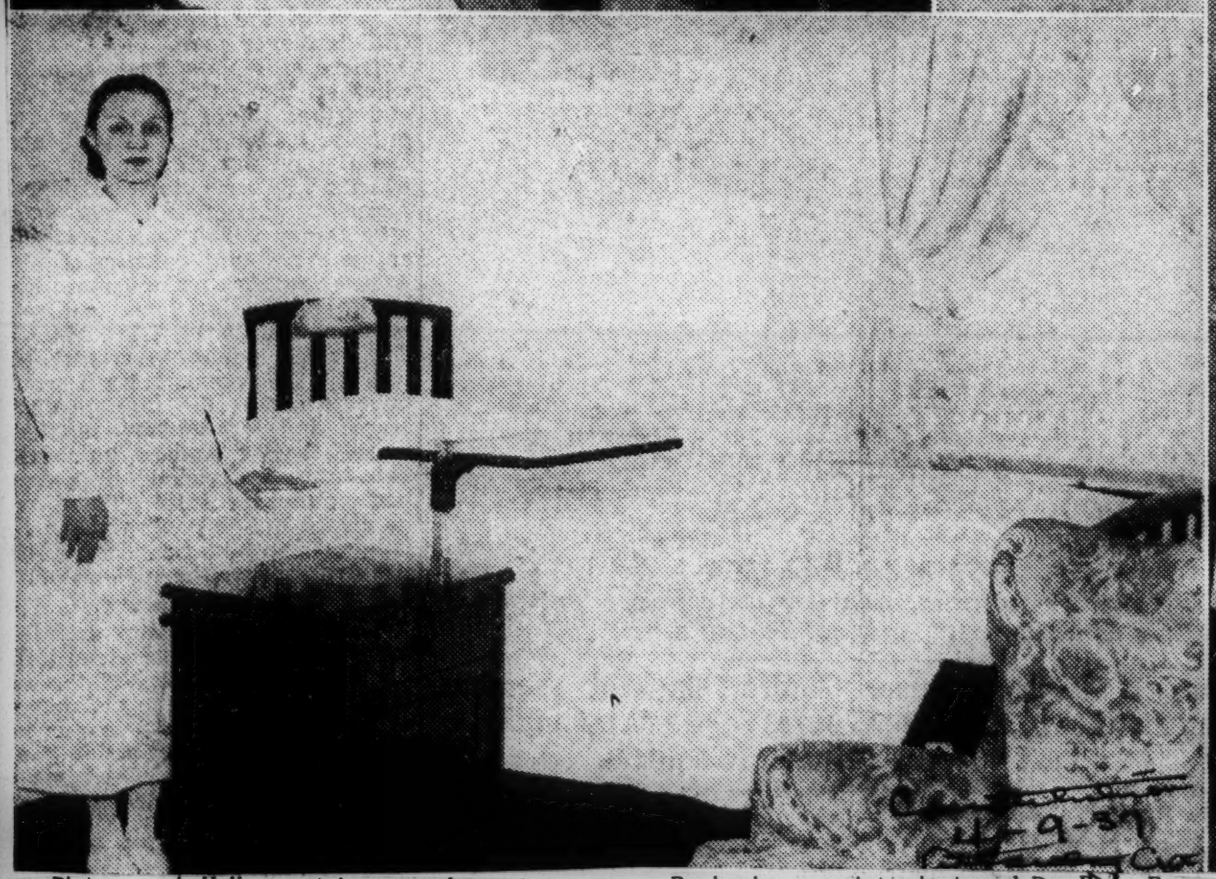
"I am happy to have been identified in this progressive and constructive achievement," Commissioner Lott declared. "Hall county has long felt the need for adequate hospital facilities but until now we have been unable to provide them. The people of our county and those in other counties will get continuing, lasting and permanent benefits from this project. In addition, Hall county seems to me to have set the pace for other counties of eGorgia in this awards competition."

George W. Buice, clerk of the commission, has been one of the most industrious workers for the project, and beamed his satisfaction that it is now in full operation.

In addition to Dr. Rogers and Miss Benjamin, the staff of nurses includes Miss Sally Simons, Miss Alice Thompson and Miss Virginia Claire Stickley.

Hall County Opens Modern, Air-Conditioned Hospital Near Gainesville





Pictures of Hall county's new air-conditioned hospital, near Gainesville, which commissioners opened yesterday for the first time, thus providing hospital service for a dozen counties of northeast Georgia, are shown above. The hospital staff and commissioners are shown at the upper left. Seated, left to right, are Miss Irene Benjamin, superintendent, and Dr. R. L. Rogers, surgeon in charge. Standing, left to right, are W. F. Peck, commission chairman; R. G. McConnell and W. N. Lott, commissioners, and George W. Buice, commission clerk. At the upper right is the hospital building, showing the administration building, with private wards located in wings on either side. Miss Sally Simons, nurse, exhibits one of the large airy and modernly equipped private rooms at the lower left, while Nurses Alice Thompson, left, and Virginia Claire Stickley are seen at the lower right in one of the most modernly equipped operating rooms in Georgia.

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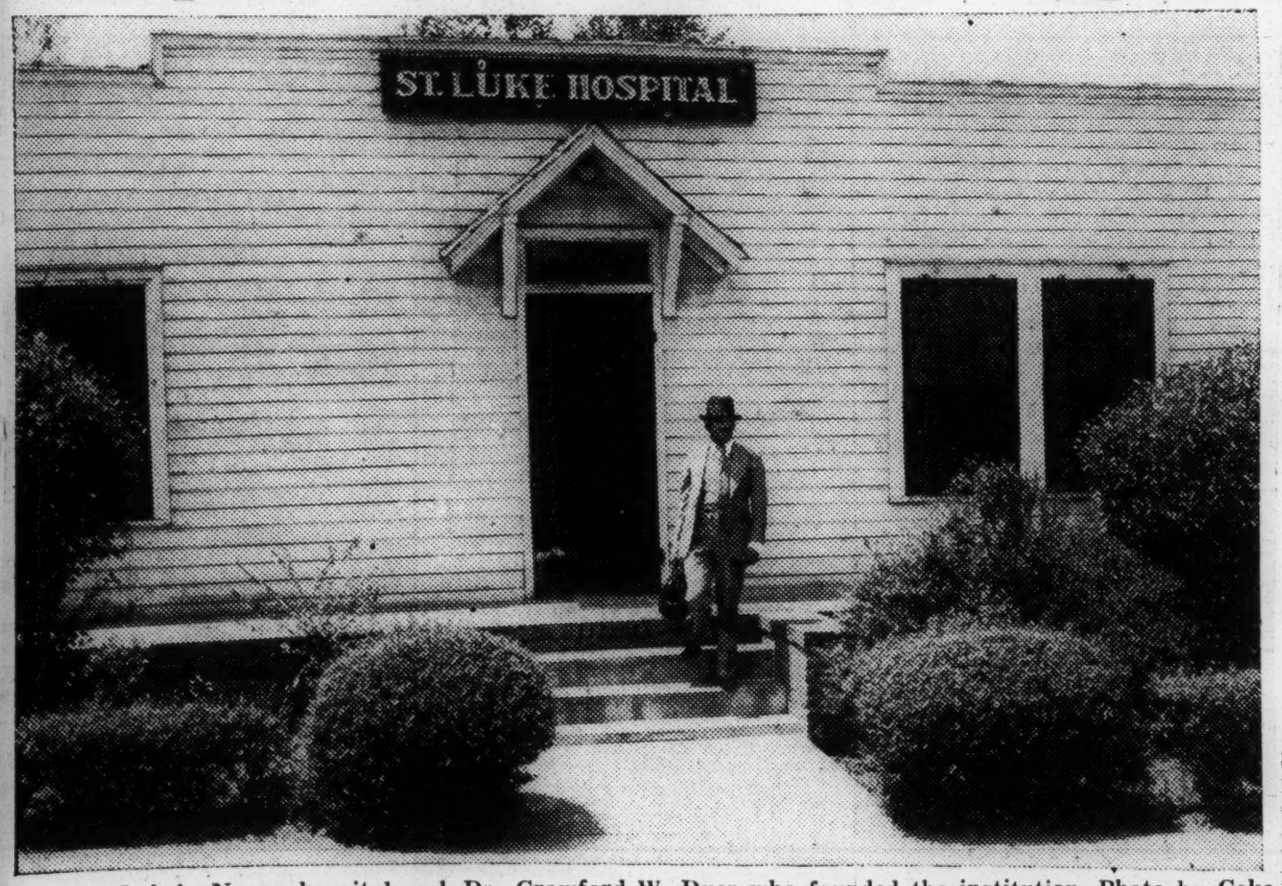
Macon, Ga., News
May 10, 1937

Hdspitalization Insurance Plan Adopted By Dr. Dyer For Negroes



St. Luke's Negro hospital and Dr. Crawford W. Dyer who founded the institution. Photo by Coke

St. Luke's, a small Negro hospital on Tattnall street, is the first institution in Macon and one of the first in the state to establish a group hospitalization insurance plan.

Dr. Crawford W. Dyer, Negro physician who founded the hospital in 1928, worked out the system, through which any member of a family paying 35 cents weekly can obtain hospital care in case of illness or injury. Ordinarily a patient at St. Luke's must pay $22 per week.

Hospitalization insurance is a subject which has interested physicians throughout the world for many years. Few hospitals in this country, however, have put into force such a program and Dr. Dyer is a pioneer in Georgia.

Out of Charity

"I have always felt that it is wise to lift people from a charity to a paying basis," said Dr. Dyer. "Even paying only five cents a day regularly through this method, a poor family can have hospital care and not feel that they are accepting charity."

Dr. Dyer feels, too, that the plan will work for the benefit of the small institution as well as for its patrons.

"Our goal is to obtain 500 families," he said. "That will bring a weekly established income of $175 to the hospital."

Although the program was started only last month, 71 families, or 327 individuals, have subscribed. If the plan works as successfully as Dr. Dyer hopes, he may consider a similar policy to cover physicians' fees and the cost of medicines, which are not included in the present plan. Such a program, however, is confronted with such problems that Dr. Dyer has not been able to see his way clear in instituting it.

Overcomes Fear

Dr. Dyer says he hopes and believes the hospitalization insurance will do much to overcome the fear and dread many Negroes have of being confined in a hospital for treatment.

"We want to train our people to go to a hospital when they need to," he said. "Their home conditions often are not conducive to recovery. Then, too, it frequently requires the breadwinner to stay home and care for the patient and probably cut the entire family off from an income."

So Dr. Dyer feels that the low-rate insurance plan should be a boon to the low-wage group who ordinarily cannot afford hospitalization.

He established the hospital because he felt the Negroes should have an institution of their own. He maintains that co-operation between" our white and colored friends has been very gratifying."

"Some of the best talent among the white doctors is available out here for surgery work," said the doctor.

Wards Provided

At St. Luke's there are male and female wards, private and semi-private rooms, an operating room, a delivery room, lavatories, and a pantry. The cooking is done at Dr Dyer's home, next door. Although his wife is not a trained nurse, she is one of his best surgical assistants, he boasts. In addition, there are two day and night trained nurses and four student nurses.

Dr. Dyer was born in Port-of Spain Trinidad, in the West Indies. He moved to the United States when he was 14 years old and took his training at Howard University in Washington, D. C., at the Neharry Medical College in Nashville and spent his interneship at Freedman hospital.

An auxiliary of women has been organized to take over the responsibility of securing subscriptions for the hospitalization plan. In that, as in other things, Dr. Dyer says he has obtained "splendid co-operation," which gives him assurance that the plan will go through.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 11, 1937

NEGRO HOSPITAL BEGINS NEW PLAN

Insurance at Rate of 35 Cents Weekly Will Provide Beds for Patients

Hospital insurance at the rate of 35 cents a week now is available to Macon Negroes, it was learned yesterday.

The new plan has been worked out by Dr. C. W. Dyer, operator of St. Luke's hospital on Tattnall street. He said yesterday 327 individulas from 71 families have joined in the plan and that a goal of 500 families has been set.

A woman's auxiliary to assist in the drive to enroll Macon Negroes in the insurance plan has been organized, Dr. Dyer said. He expressed belief the new system will prove of value to the hospital as well as to the insured.

The insurance covers hospital care only, and no medical or doctors' service fees. The regular charge for hospital care is $22 per week.

Dr. Dyer said the new plan has been received with such interest he now is attempting to work out a program under which medicines and services of a physician also would be furnished in case of illness. He said, however, he has not been able to solve the attendant problems.

Dr. Dyer is one of the first persons in the state to institute a hospital insurance plan.

Hospitals—1937

Indiana.

Must Launch Work On Unit Before Feb. 10

Recorder
2-6-37

Razing the present service unit at City hospital to make way for the new one, with jim-crow accommodations for several colored internes, girls for nurse-training, and separate surgeries, will begin at once, Earl C. Wolf, hospital business manager announced today. Indianapolis, Ind.

In order to receive full allotment for the project from WPA work must be under way before February 10, Mr. Wolf said, inasmuch as work already under way will not suffer cuts in appropriation by congress. The unit will cost approximately $367,000.

Discussing the hospital unit before the Intercollegiate club last Sunday, Dr. Myers, superintendent of the City hospital, briefly outlined the steps which have led to its realization. Dr. Bousefield, of the Rosenwald fund, of Chicago, had been called into consultation, but it was learned that the Rosenwald fund could supply no money for the building. Scholarships, however, could and would be supplied, it was believed.

Negro doctors are just as good as white ones, Dr. Myers said, and they are entitled to a fairer basis. The new unit will allow the colored doctors to keep their race individually, he averred, and in this manner will receive credit for their achievements.

The five-story structure will, according to Dr. Myers, have storerooms on the first floor; kitchen, and dining room on the second; twelve-bed ward and several private rooms, each, on the third and fourth floors; and surgery on the fifth. Private rooms will be two, three, and four-bed ones, and rates for them will be arranged at a later time, Dr. Myers said.

Establishment of this unit will provide opportunity for the development of specialists, he said, adding that though the internes would be restricted to the jim-crow wing, girls in nurse-training would serve throughout the hospital.

TO FILL LONG FELT NEED OF RACE CITIZENS

Defender
5-29-37

Offers Opportunity For Nursing, Interneship

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28—(Special)—National Hospital day was observed here last week by hospital authorities, in which leading citizens took part. Among the activities claiming the time was the presentation of a fifty foot flagpole, its raising by the McIlvative Kothe Unit No. 158 of the American Legion auxiliary, a radium exhibition and the breaking of ground for a new five-story addition to the Flower Mission Memorial hospital.

Greetings were extended to each patient in the respective wards with a picture of Florence Nightingale, and a description of National Hospital day.

Hon. J. W. Kern ,Mayor of Indianapolis, presided at the hospital ground-breaking ceremony. The erection of this building will fill a long desired need for members of the Race. Girls desiring to learn nursing and young physicians wishing to take internship will have the opportunity which has long been denied.

This achievement was largely due to the untiring efforts and continued fight of both Race and white citizens and especially the medical association, Dr. H. N. Middleton, president; Woman's Improvement club, Mrs. Irene Ector, president; Miss Irene Harris of the Phyllis Dheatley YWCA; M. Defrantz, executive secretary of YMCA; Dr. Theodore Cable, member of City Council, and Rev. Arthur W. Womack, pastor of CME church and president of the local NAACP. Rev. Womack led the final prayer and pronounced the benediction.

Hospitals-1937

Louisiana.

Rosenwald Fund Aids Hospital

Daily World 5-15-37

NEW ORLEANS—(ANP)—Announcement was made this week by A. W. Dent, Superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, that the hospital has recently received grants totaling $22,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The funds are to be used over a period of three years primarily for the development of professional personnel and the extension of clinic services.

Included in the grant are funds for the development of Public Health Nursing Services in connection with the out patient clinics and for the establishment of three medical residences for very promising young physicians who wish to avail themselves of further clinical and hospital experience in advance of the regular internship.

Flint-Goodridge Hospital Receives Grant of $22,000

Age 5-15-37

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Announcement was made Saturday by A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, that the hospital has recently received grants totaling $22,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The funds are to be used over a period of three years primarily for the development of professional personnel and the extension of clinic services.

Included in the grant are funds for the development of Public Health Nursing Services in connection with the outpatient clinics and for the establishment of three medical residencies for very promising young physicians who wish to avail themselves of further clinical and hospital experience in advance of the regular internship.

A. W. DENT OF NEW ORLEANS VISITS HERE

Atlanta

Flint - Goodrich Hospital Head Tells of Medical Insurance Plan

7-23-37

A group plan of medical insurance in operation among Negroes in New Orleans was described last week by A. W. Dent, superintendent of the Flint-Goodrich hospital and business manager of Dillard University.

Mr. Dent was here on an inspection tour of accredited hospitals for Negroes in the country.

The New Orleans plan of socialized medicine is the first of its kind among Negroes to be called to public attention, Mr. Dent said.

A subscriber to the plan pays $3.65 a year, or a penny a day, for complete medical attention, including hospitalization, throughout that year. Dependents of subscribers also are provided for in the plan.

The plan:

$3.65 for a subscriber
$6 for a subscriber and wife (or husband)
$8.50 for a subscriber, wife or husband and all children under 18.

The new group plan including dependents, has been in operation for eight months. For four years prior to that, an experimental plan was conducted among 400 school teachers in New Orleans.

1,600 Subscribers

Under the group plan, there are 1,600 subscribers, Mr. Dent said. Including dependents, there are more than 3,200 persons participating in the plan.

Mr. Dent estimated that one in every 10 persons would become ill during the year.

Another forward step being taken at the Flint-Goodrich hospital is a clinic nurse project. When patients receive treatment at the hospital clinic and are given directions for home care. Nurses make follow-up calls at the various homes to see that the physicians' advice is carried out.

Mr. Dent has been associated with Flint-Goodrich hospital since it opened five and a half years ago. The hospital is a unit of Dillard university which came into existence two years ago by a merger of Straight university and New Orleans university. Dillard is supported by the General Education board, the Rosenwald fund and the Methodist Episcopal and the Congregational churches.

Has Bi-Racial Set-Up

The hospital, one of the most modern in the country, has a bi-racial set-up. There are 35 Negro doctors on its staff and 25 white doctors, all of the white physicians being members of the medical faculty of Tulane university and the Louisiana State Medical college.

The medical advisory board of five members and the trustee board of the hospital also have an inter-racial personnel.

Mr. Dent, a native Atlantan, is a graduate of Morehouse college. During his undergraduate days he was employed by the Atlanta Life Insurance company and after his graduation, he served for two years as branch office auditor of the same company.

Later he went to Houston where, with Carter Wesley and J. Alston Adkins, he launched several business enterprises, including the Houston Informer, weekly newspaper. From there, Mr. Dent returned to Atlanta where he directed the endowment campaign for Morehouse college and later worked with the late Dr. John Hope in the campaign for the affiliation of three colleges—Atlanta university, Morehouse and Spelman.

Active In Civic Affairs

In 1932, Mr. Dent went to New Orleans. In addition to his duties at the university and the hospital, he is a member of the executive committee of the New Orleans Council of Social Agencies, the first Negro honored with membership. He also is president of the Morehouse Alumni association in New Orleans, and is a member of the editorial advisory board of Hospital Management, a magazine published in Chicago.

Mr. Dent's wife, Mrs. Jessie Covington Dent, is a nationally-known pianist. Her father is Dr. B. J. Covington of Houston. The Dents have two sons, Thomas, 5, and Ben Albert, 9 months old.

Two former Kansas Citians are associated at the Flint-Goodrich hospital. Miss Captoria Gwyn, who was at General hospital No. 2 for six years, is dietician at the New Orleans institution. Dr. R. E. Fullilove, who was an interne at General hospital No. 2, is a resident physician there.

HONORED FOR WORK IN THE FIELD OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

A. W. DENT

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17 — Membership was conferred upon A. W. Dent, superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University in New Orleans by the American College of Hospital Administrators at the annual convention of the College on Sunday, September 12, at the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Membership to the American College of Hospital Administrators is administration. Mr. Dent, for the past five years, has served as the superintendent of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University which is on the fully approved list of the American College of Surgeons and is approved for internships by the American Medical Association.

Mr. Dent is also serving this year as chairman of the National Conference of Hospital Administrators, a conference group composed of the administrators of the approved Negro hospitals in the United States and the deans of the Howard University and Meharry Medical Schools. During the week of September 12, Mr. Dent attended the meeting of the American Hospital Association.

La Fayette, La., Advertiser
October 1, 1937

CONTRACT LET FOR BUILDING OF NEGRO WARD

The contract for the construction of the negro ward of the Lafayette Charity Hospital was let this mroning to Archie Ducharme whose bid was for $9300.

Five bids were submitted, other bidders include: Krause and Managan, J B. Mouton, Naquin and McMillin, J. W Taylor.

The negro ward is to be a one-story frame structure stuccoed; its windows will go to the floor, so that in event of necessity the patients and beds may be removed easily.

This ward is to be the only non-fire proof building of the hospital and is a separate and distinct unit having its own equipment so complete that it will not be necessary to take negro patients to the main buildings of the Charity Hospital at all.

The negro ward will accommodate and care for 32 negroes, and wards for male and female patients, for babies, for maternity cases, a major operating room, sterilization and scrub rooms, linen and utility closets, complete in every detail.

NOTED WHITE EDITOR, MEDICAL EXECUTIVE FLAYS HOSPITAL CARE IN CRESCENT CITY

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Describing the temporary Charity hospital ward conducted here for Negroes at the Pythian Temple as presenting a "terrible condition" such as he has seen in "no other American city," Dr. Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, and executive of the National Association, said that "something must and should be done to relieve tis tragic condition at once," and stated that he was "calling the nation's attention to it in the next issue of his journal."

Amazed At Conditions

"I was amazed at what I saw," said Dr. Fishbein. "I realize that the hospital has a problem in housing its patients while waiting for the new building to go up. But that cannot justify this horrible condition. On the top floor I saw things that I did not believe possible here or elsewhere.

"Twenty - seven patients were crowded into 10 beds, and I found two little boys, under seven, suffering from heart disease, placed in a bed right next to an open case of tuberculosis," he exclaimed. That sort of thing should never never happen. Children of any age should never be placed in any way near cases of tuberculosis. I believe it my duty to bring this condition before the medical profession and the public of America."

Dr. Fishbein also criticized the Food and Drug Act, which he claims is 35 years behind the times, the laxness of which made possible the 67 deaths from suifanilinide elixir.

Hospitals-1937

Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., News
August 6, 1937

HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

Oscar F. Beldsoe, well known Leflore county planter, and president of the Staple Cotton Cooperative Association, has evolved what looks like a practical and much-needed plan of philanthropy.

Briefly, Mr. Bledsoe proposes a hospital for negroes costing approximately $100,000, and which would provide hospital facilities for 300,000 delta negroes. The institution would be operated on a non-profit basis, members being charged $1 each, to be collected by landlords from their tenants, and guaranteeing all needed hospital treatment during the annual period.

Greenwood is favored as the location. Regarding his plan Mr. Bledsoe says:

Those of us who have given close study to the matter are convinced that the great need of our plantation negro population is prompt and efficient treatment for surgical cases, at a reasonable cost. Plantation physicians are entirely competent to handle sickness of the usual types. But even where they also practice surgery, there are not available locally the hospital facilities necessary for the proper handling of such cases. Every physician with whom we have discussed the matter has been heartily in favor of the proposal which we are now submitting for your consideration. Competent surgeons would be retained by the hospital management, and service would be retained by the hospital management, and service would be on a continuous twenty-four hour, day and night basis.

Our investigations have justified the conclusion that the proposed forty-bed hospital, on a basis confined strictly to surgical cases would serve the needs of 100,000 plantation negroes, and the plans are arranged so that the building can be enlarged to accommodate the needs of the entire delta if necessary.

Oscar Bledsoe is a natural leader of men. No citizen of the delta is more capable than he is of putting the plan over. For self-interest, if no other reason, planters should give him cordial support.

Greenwood, Miss. Commonwealth
August 21, 1937

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

The proposed erection of a hospital at Greenwood for the treatment of surgical cases for negroes deserves the active support of every citizen of this area, and the participation in the plans by every planter.

Under the plan subscriptions to building and equipping of the hospital are requested on the basis of one dollar per capita for each negro on the plantations, and the operation of the hospital will be insured by a charge of one dollar per year per capita collected from the negroes by the plantation operator.

This plan is a meritorious one from every view point.

From the humanitarian standpoint it answers the need for capable, competent treatment of cases which at the present time have no place for treatment. It means that the lives of many negroes in the Delta area will be saved, and that probably thousands of negroes now impaired in usefulness through various defects which might be corrected by surgical treatment will be able to secure the treatment and be rendered capable of supporting themselves and their families.

From the standpoint of fairness to an under privileged race which has given the labor that has made this Delta country, and on whose labor the country depends for prosperity, the project is an ideal one. The Delta people who profit from the negro labor will return in the donations a small portion of their profits for the purpose of making life better and happier for their tenants.

The proposal should appeal to all thinking citizens, even from a purely selfish standpoint. An intelligent selfishness would desire that every laborer be capable of giving the full measure of his capacity, for on capable, healthy labor depends the success of every business and particularly the success of planting operations. The restoration of a tenant, suffering from some trouble which can be cured by a surgical operation paid for by the group through the insurance plan means the difference between profit and loss on many a negro family now tilling the soil in the Delta. The saving of the life of a negro through surgical operation means to the planter the saving of his entire investment on many a tenant family. The knowledge that the "boss" is caring for him means a harder working negro, a happier condition among the tenants, and a greater productivity.

Here and there may be some criticism of the plan as to details of operation of the hospital. In the main those criticisms lie as to details which insofar as the plan itself is concerned are of minor moment. The character and business capabilities of those who propose to direct the hospital are sufficient insurance that every detail will be worked out to a degree that the hospital will function efficiently and render the fullest possible service to the entire Delta area.

No proposal in the Delta offers such great possibilities of benefit to every person, as does the hospital plan. That it will have the support of the planters is a foregone conclusion.

Lexington, Miss. Advertiser
August 12, 1937

Negro Hospital

A movement for the construction and operation of a hospital in Greenwood to provide for the practical hospitalization of approximately 300,000 Delta negroes, has been initiated by Oscar F. Bledsoe, Leflore county planter and president of the Staple Cotton Co-operative Association.

Mr. Bledsoe has placed the plan before the cotton planters and physicians of the Delta which calls for erection of a 40-bed hospital to cost approximately $100,000. Cost of construction and equipping the hospital would be financed by plantation owners, approximately on the basis of $1 for each negro on the plantation. The city of Greenwood would donate the site and provide water, power and light. Tax exemption for the hospital would be granted.

The plan is so feasible and easily worked, it is strange that it had not been thought of before. Most every plantation owner of the Delta, of which Holmes has a large area, would be glad to aid in this movement to furnish hospitalization for his tenants each year. While he probably would not have to send one of his tenants to the institution during the year, one serious case and treatment or operation would be a saving to both landlord and tenant.

A hospital of this nature does not exist in the entire state and a better location for the institution could not be found than in the Delta where the colored population dominates. Then, too, Greenwood is a fine location as its railroad and highway facilities form a center of the delta areas and is within a few hours of most of the furthermost communities.

It is to be hoped that the plan materializes at an early date, and with the man sponsoring the plan and the men who are associated with him the idea inspires a confidence that should bring about a quick realization.

Hospitals-1937

Missouri.

TO DEDICATE NEW HOSPITAL IN ST. LOUIS

Call

$3,100,000 Institution to Be Formally Opened on Monday, Feb. 22

2-19-37

ST. LOUIS. (Special) When the new Homer G. Phillips City hospital for Colored is dedicated, Monday, February 22, the end of a long 14 year fight to secure something like adequate hospital facilties for the nearly 100,000 Negroes of this city will have reached its climax.

Costing $3,100,000, the mammoth institution will be one of the largest, fines and most modern of its kind in the world and will have accommodations for nearly 700 patients.

The hospital consists of five main buildings, Service building, Administration building, a North Ward building, a South Ward building, a Nurses' home and training school with attached apartments for the medical director and the superintendent.

Fronting on Whittier street, the site occupied by the new hospital group occupies nearly four and a half acres with a frontage of about 635 feet on Whittier street. All of the area bounded by St. Ferdinand, Goode, Whittier and Kennerly is taken up by the five structures with the exception of a small corner at Kennerly and Goode that is used by the St. Louis Orphan's home, a private institution.

Replaces Old Structure

These buildings will replace the long antiquated and inadequate old City hospital No. 2, a structure originally erected for the old Barnes hospital. For years, this building, designed to accomodate only a few more than 200 patients at the most, has cared for the Negro sick of St. Louis.

Frank L. Williams, principal of the Sumner high school, will be master of ceremonies.

Music by a massed chorus, under the direction of C. Spencer Tocus, will open the ceremonies. The group, composed of the best singers in St. Louis, will sing Johnson's "Lift Every Voice and Sing;" Mr. Tocus will be assisted by J. Roy Terry, Clarence H. Wilson and Wirt D. Walton.

The St. Louis chorus will then sing "King Jesus Is A Listening," following the invocation by the Rev. William L. Perry, pastor of the Antioch Baptist church.

Mr. Williams will present Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann, who in turn, will introduce Governor Lloyd C. Stark. Mr. Bennett Champ Clark, senior senator of Missouri will present Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior and member of President Roosevelt's cabinet who is widely known for his keen interest in better conditions for Negroes. It was under Ickes direction, as PWA administrator that the low cost housing projects came into being. Mr. Ickes is expected to board a noon train for the East.

Congressman Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., popular member of Congress from the eleventh congressional district, is scheduled to deliver the next address.

Keys to the new hospital will be presented to Dr. Oral S. McClellan superintendent of Homer Phillips hospital in a colorful ceremony. The keys to the hospital will be given by Mayor Bernard F. Dickman to Joseph M. Darst, director of Public Welfare. Mr. Darst, in turn, will present the keys to Dr. Ralph C. Thompson, the hospital commissioner who will turn the keys over the Dr. McClellan.

Among the distinguished visitors who will give congratulatory addresses are: Dr. John J. Muloney, Meharry Medical college: Dr. Edwin Embree, New York Rosenwald fund Dr. M. O. Bousefield, Chicago Rosenwald fund; Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, president of the National Medical Association and Dr. Numa F. J. Adams, dean of the medical department, Howard University.

PURCHASE OF 'IRON LUNG' IS ASSURED

Call

Wheatley Only Negro Hospital in Country With Such Equipment

10-1-37

Kansas City is assured of obtaining an "iron lung!" More than $1,300 was reported Wednesday by the committee which has been soliciting funds for the last two weeks. The "lung" can be purchased for $1350 plus installation charges.

The final report of the committee will be made Saturday, October 2, at the Paseo Y.M.C.A. when the entire amount is expected to have been obtained.

The respirator, necessary in the treatment of infantile paralysis, will be installed at the Wheatley-Provident hospital which will become the first and only Negro hospital in the country with such equipment.

Victims of the disease in communities outside Kansas City will receive the benefit of the respirator.

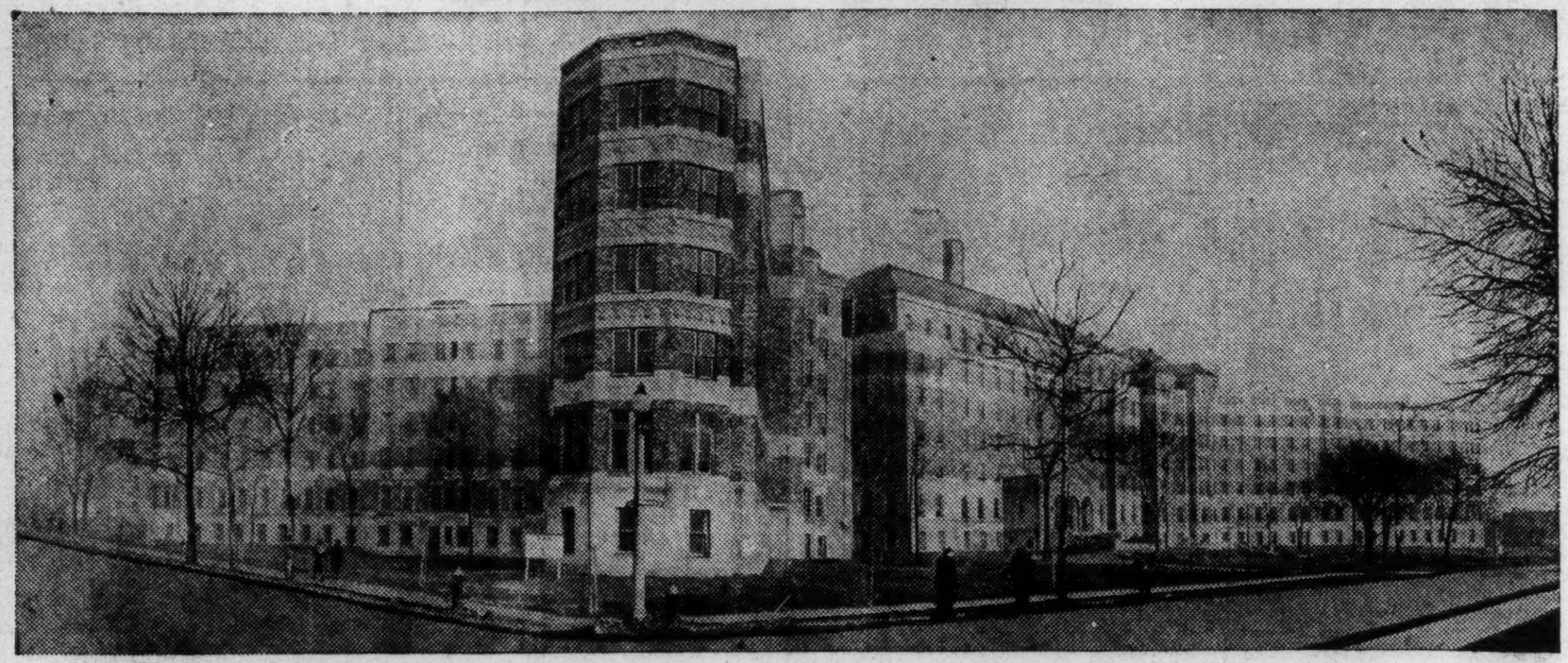
The "lung" will be purchased from the Warren E. Collins, Inc., of Boston, specialists in respiratory apparatus. Dr. E. B. Perry, medical director of the Wheatley hospital, estimated that the "lung" will be installed at Wheatley within 10 days.

Contributions toward the "lung" have been made not only by Kansas Citians but by citizens in surrounding towns.

The Wheatley-Provident hospital received the following letter this week from Lutisha Lewis, a student at the University of Kansas in Lawrence:

I was reading in The Call about your attempt to secure an iron lung. I am sending $1 as a donation for this project. I am a student at the University of Kansas, a graduate of Sumner high school. I would like to give more but I am practically self-supporting

FINEST OF ITS KIND



Caddo 2-26-37 Ramsey Collection

An imposing view of the new Homer G. Phillips City hospital in St. Louis from the southeast corner of St. Ferdinand avenue and Whittier street. This view will give you an idea of the size of this mammoth structure. In front is one of the two Y shaped ward wings with a total bed capacity of 685. The central structure is the administration building, six stories high. In the far distance may be seen the tip end of the north ward building. Below: A row of hospital beds in the north wing. At the right is shown a small section of the large, well-equipped kitchen. In addition to the main kitchen, each floor in each wing of the hospital is outfited with a special service kitchen. Photo courtesy Star-Times.

Hospitals-1937

Missouri.

SCENES AT HOSPITAL DEDICATION

Scene as Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes spoke at the dedication of the new $3,160,000 Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis on Washington's birthday. He lauded the institution as the finest in the world and said that it was one of the first WPA projects to be started. Members of Jake Linder post, No. 77, American Legion, formed a guard of honor. Mayor Dickmann, wearing a derby, has his back to the camera. At the right is a portion of the parade of several thousand persons, a pre-dedicatory program event that added much color to the history making occasion. The ceremonies marked the end of a 15-year battle to obtain adequate hospital facilities for the Negroes of St. Louis.—Photos courtesy Globe-Democrat.

THOUSANDS AT HOSPITAL DEDICATION

Above is shown a small portion of the thousands of persons who attended the ceremonies during which the new $3,160,000 Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis was dedicated. The flag bedecked six-storied administration building formed a pleasing background for this event.— Photo courtesy Post-Dispatch.

Hospitals-1937 Missouri.

NEW HOSPITAL IN ST. LOUIS IS DEDICATED

Secretary Harold L. Ickes Speaks As Thousands Realize Dreams

2-26-37

PHOTOS ON PAGES 3, 5, 3
ICKES SPEECH PAGE 5

ST. LOUIS. — (Special) —Clear, bright and sunshiny, Monday, February 22, will long be remembered by thousands of St. Louisans as the day that their dreams and the dreams of their fathers and mothers before them came true. It was the day of the dedication of the new $3.160,000 Homer G. Phillips City hospital for colored.

The day dawned brightly and fairly, a day sharply in contrast to the Sunday that preceded it. That day, according to many carried away with the enthusiasm of the occasion, among them Mayor Fernard F. Dickmann, who so publicly stated, "The Hand of Almighty God could be seen" as a fierce gale-like wind that averaged more than 40 miles an hour, ripped off part of the cornice from old City hospital No. 2, down on Lawton, as if to say, "Your work is done. It is time to move."

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While thousands of St. Louisans have heard the new hospital described in most lavish words as the finest of its kind in the country, and were quite impressed as they stood outside in the cool, crisp air and listened to the many speeches of congratulation leading up to and following Secretary Ickes dedicatory address, and gazed at the six-storied building towering above the surrounding residences, it was not until they walked inside to inspect the building that they first became acutely aware of the real merit and significance of the building.

Long before the time for the ceremonies, large groups started gathering in front of the mammoth structure. These were to be augmented later by the marchers, several thousand strong, as well as those taking part in the long motor procession that left the city hall plaza on its tour through several Negro neighborhoods enroute to the new hospital site.

Principal Frank L. Williams of Vashon high school, ably presided over the ceremonies, introducing the notables taking part in the event, over an elaborate loud speaking system. Part of the ceremonies were broadcast over a national radio hook-up.

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Dr. Bousfield, who is medical director of the Rosenwald fund, lauded Secretary Ickes for his battles for better hospitals and housing for Negroes and praised him as a real friend of the Negro. He asserted that, in his estimation, the hospital was the finest of its kind for Negroes in the country and stressed the importance of hospital care for the sick.

"There has been a decided change in racial tolerance for the best in recent years, especially in the matter of hospitalization." Dr. Roscoe C. Giles, Chicago, president of the National Medical association, said, as he rated the new hospital as a most magnificent structure.

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"Then our president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, helped, with the aid of Secretary Ickes as WPA administrator. Now, 11 per cent of the population, 110,000 citizens will receive the medical treatment they are justly entitled to.

"The beautiful weather, I believe, our friend Williams, provided for us. Yesterday, a cornice of the roof blew off the old building. It was as if the Almighty God had said "It is time to move."

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Mayor Dickmann presented Gov. Lloyd C. Stark as one of the greatest governors that Missouri will ever have.

The governor, who slipped away from much important business confronting him in the legislative session now going on, received much applause as he said "I decided to lay aside state business and come down here to celebrate this happy and historic day with you. This is a great day for the Negro.

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"It is a definite proof," Governor Starks continued, "of the friendly feeling and dimunition of racial prejudice now existing in this great city and state," and added an amen to the thought that this spirit of good feeling might continue to grow.

"This building stands for the great advancement made by the Negro race in recent years. I release it as a valuable addition to other great institutions of healing within our borders.

Secretary Ickes, following a short delay pending the time that he was to be placed on national radio hookup, delivered an address in which the history of hospitalizations for Negroes in the United States was most ably presented.

Comptroller Nolte, the only Republican official remaining in the entire city administration, a man who took an active part in the passage of the bond issue and planning for the hospital, gave a financial resume of the erection of the building.

Honors Aloe's Memory

Mr. Ickes left the city shortly after noon for Washington. A little later, Governor Stark returned to Jefferson City.

Principal Williams paid a tribute to the late Louis P. Aloe, president of the board of aldermen at the time of the passage of the original $1,200,000 bond issue. It was Mr. Aloe who first raised the question as to whether or not the million dollars, asked by the Negro members of the mayor's committee, would be enough for the building of an "adequate hospital."

Alderman W. L. Mason, president of the present board, while asserting that he didn't claim credit for the building of the hospital, said that much work had been done to forward the cause and that the dedication date was probably the most important date for Negroes in the history of St. Louis.

DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD

Homer Phillips Due Credit

"Too much credit cannot be given Homer G. Phillips for the part that he played in obtaining this hospital," Comptroller Nolte said. "I was proud to call him friend. May his name be forever graven in the stone here."

Mayor Dickmann, after paying tribute to Mr. Williams and the members of the all-Negro committee that made plans for the dedicatory exercises, presented the keys of the hospital to Dr. Ralph C. Thompson, hospital commissioner.

Dr. Thompson, after pointing out that the hospital not only would exist for the care of the sick and for clinical purposes but would serve as the center for a great educational program as well, turned the keys over to Dr. Oral S. McClellan, third Negro to hold the post of superintendent of City hospital No. 2.

"I am proud to accept this responsibility," Dr. McClellan said. "The Mayor has done the impossible. The institution has raised its standards and I promise you that the banners of hospital treatment and scientific service will never trail on the ground."

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[illegible] G. Phillips hospital, it is Dr. W. B. Christian, assistant [illegible] you to carry on." He said chief of staff, and leader of the [illegible] proposed Harriet Beecher Pan-Missouri Medical association, [illegible] eachers college, to be erect- lauded the hospital as a valuable [illegible] by at an estimated cost of training school. He cited the fine [illegible] would be an addition to record made by Negro physicians [illegible] ter of culture and activity during their 17 years of work on [illegible] existence in that section. The City hospital No. 2 staff.

Mrs. Malone Speaks

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"We'll keep up the standards," Dr. Solon Cameron, member of the board of education, speaking The hos- motto in Ca [illegible] Dr. Williams asserted. "We want in the absence of Superintendent ed nearby at [illegible] everything not because we are Ne- of Instruction Gerling, who is $500,000, wou [illegible] groes but we demand justice be- now in New Orleans quoting from a "It does [illegible]

Missouri.

Hospitals-1937

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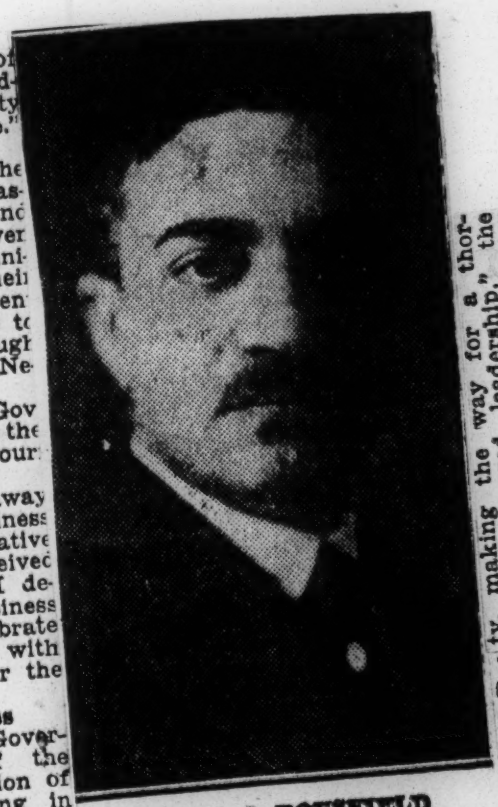
Dr. Williams Makes Good Talk

Dr. Earle Williams, president of the Mound City Medical forum



DR. M. O. BOUSFIELD

Homer Phillips Due Credit

"Too much credit cannot be given Homer G. Phillips for the part that he played in obtaining this hospital," Comptroller Nolte said. "I was proud to call him friend. May his name be forever graven in the stone here."

Mayor Dickmann presented Gov. Lloyd C. Stark as one of the greatest governors that Missouri will ever have.

Honors Aloe's Memory

Mr. Ickes left the city shortly after noon for Washington. A little later, Governor Stark returned to Jefferson City.

Principal Williams paid a tribute to the late Louis P. Aloe, president of the board of aldermen at the time of the passage of the original $1,200,000 bond issue. It was Mr. Aloe who first raised the question as to whether or not the Negro million dollars, asked by the mayor's committee, would be enough for the building of an "adequate hospital." Alderman W. L. Mason, president of the present board, while asserting that he didn't claim credit for the building of the hospital, said that much work had been done to forward the cause and that the dedication date was probably the most important date for Negroes in the history of St. Louis.

The motto in Captain Dollar's office ty, making the way for a thor- "It doesn't matter how many oughly prepared leadership," the you encountered, did you or port?" of the church said. F. Abbott, veteran pastor the ship back to Dr. W. B. Union Memorial M. E. y Dickmann gave you the Dr. of staff, and leader of the G. Phillips hospital, It is chief association, you to carry on." He said Pan-Missouri Medical as a valuable the proposed Harriet Beecher lauded the hospital as the fine teachers college, to be erect- He cited the school. arby at an estimated cost of training Negro physicians 00, would be an addition to record made by Negro of work on enter of culture and activity during their 77 years of the City hospital No. 2 staff. in existence in that section. Mrs. Annie Turnbo Malone Speaks is a new day of opportuni- Mrs. Annie Turnbo Malone, head

of the Poro system of beauty culture, a former outstanding philanthropist of this city, who makes her headquarters now in Chicago, praised the building and its location.

"We should pledge ourselves to support Dr. McClelland, Mayor Dickmann, President Roosevelt and those who made it possible by using this building and not abusing it."

Father Alphonse M. Schwittala, dean of the college of medicine of St. Louis and regarded as the "big brother" of Negro physicians, paid a lavish tribute to the work and ability of the Negro physicians who have "helped liberate themselves from their white colleagues."

Father Lauds Negro Medics

"The health of the colored people of St. Louis can be safely given over into the hands of the colored physicians of St. Louis," he said.

He paid a tribute to the Sisters of St. Marys who braved the criticisms of their backers and fellow-workers when they had the courage to place the care of St Mary's infirmary in the hands of Negro physicians. Father Schwittala said that this trust had been fully justified.

Miss Ophelia Clark, president of the Nurses council, the first Negro woman to enter the City hospital No. 2 as a student nurse, brought greetings and congratulations.

"I am extremely happy," Aaron E. Malone said. Mr. Malone, along with Principal Williams, represented the Negroes of the city on the committee of 100 that made the provisions of the $87,000,000 bond issue in which the first hospital appropriation of $1,200,000 was listed.

Kansas Citian Talks

Dr. J. Edward Perry, Kansas City physician, a former president of the National Medical association, said that, with the General hospital No. 2 in Kansas City and the new Homer G. Phillips hospital in St. Louis that Missouri has stepped into the front ranks of the states seeing that their Negro sick gets the protection and care all citizens deserve. He also said that the two institutions provided great centers for the training of doctors and nurses as well.

Musical selections by the huge chorus included: "King Jesus Is a'Listening," Dawson; "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel; "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," and "Gloria," from Twelfth Mass, Mozart.

A guard of honor, composed of legionnaires, stood in front of the flag-draped stand throughout the ceremonies.

All during the afternoon, following the first mad rush to obtain a glimpse of the new hospital, hundreds of persons continued to visit the building. The new building will be open for inspection all this week. It is expected that all of the equipment will be in place and ready for use by the first of April.

Sims famous brass band headed the long column of marchers with Alexander Evans, service officer of the Jake Linder post No. 107, American Legion, acting as general marshall of the parade. Nearly 30 firemen came close behind.

Next in line followed the members of the special citizens committee in charge of the program for the day. Legionnaires, members of Jake Linder post No. 107 and Tom Powell post No. 77, American Legion.

Other groups marching in the procession included Troops 146, 144 and 203, St. Louis council, B. S. A., Webster Groves troop No. 43, B. S. A., the Mound City Medical forum, the Mound City Bar association, public elementary and high school pupils, PWA workers and others.

Democrats Demonstrate

Closing up the parade was a block long line of members of the Fourth Ward Democratic club headed by Walter Kinnard. Regarded as one of the outstanding Negro Democratic leaders in St. Louis, Kinnard featured another one of his spectacular parades as marchers carried signs lauding Mayor Dickmann for his work in completing the hospital and urging "Barney Dickmann for Mayor Again."

Plenty of martial music, with "Happy Days are Here Again" as the predominating tune, was furnished by the Vashon high school band, the Sumner high school band, the Boys Drum and Bugle corps of Tom Powell post American Legion and a Boy Scout band.

Springfield Hospital to Build Unit for Negroes

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.—A unit for Negro patients will be added to the city hospital here, it was announced last week by Dr. Charles A. George, health commissioner. Construction on the addition will begin December 15, he said.

The Negro unit will include two wards with four beds each, one for men and one for women. One or two private rooms also will be built for patients able to pay for hospitalization.

The new unit is expected to cost from $600 to $700. At the present time, Negro patients are treated at a local hospital at 914 East Calhoun street, to which the city contributes $45 monthly and the county $20. Under the new arrangement, the city will withdraw its support from the Negro hospital.

A Negro nurse will be employed for the Negro unit.

The same operating and X-ray equipment will be used for Negro and white patients.

Hospitals - 1937

National Hospital Association.

Ernest Carney Is Hospital Assn. Head

Ernest R. Carney, lay superintendent of the Parkside Hospital, Detroit, was elected president of the National Hospital Association succeeding Dr. E. E. Perry, Kansas City, Mo., who served for two years as the youngest president in the history of the hospital association. Dr. W. H. Haywood, Oklahoma City, was made chairman of the executive committee. Other hospital association officers elected were: Dr. A. N. Vaughn, St. Louis, first vice president; Mrs. Mable K. Staupers, New York City, second vice president; Dr. H. M. Green, Knoxville, president emeritus and organizer; Mrs. Mable Gibson, Norfolk, treasurer Dr. S. W. Smith, Chicago, secretary, and John Procope, St. Louis, assistant secretary.

Hospitals - 1937

National Negro Hospital Foundation.

CARNEGIE DENIED HOSPITAL CHARTER

BOSTON, Aug. 12—(ANP)—Last week for the second time, Commissioner McCarthy of the Public Welfare Department recommended to Secretary of State F. W. Cook that the application of Rev. Amos W. Carnegie for a charter for his National Negro Hospital Foundation be denied because it has consistently been opposed by the majority of colored residents of the commonweath. It was reported later that Rev. Carnegie said he has obtained a charter from the state of Delaware, for his program which includes taxing the Negroes of America one penny a day, the fund thereby created to be spent in building hospitals for Negroes throughout the country.

Hospitals-1937. North Carolina.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
January 13, 1937

New Hospital To House 101

Old County Home Population to Fill Building to Half Capacity

Forsyth county's new Hospital for Indigents will be filled to more than half its capacity when it is opened about February 1.

That's the opinion of A. W. Cline, superintendent of the Forsyth County Welfare Department, who yesterday reported that the old county home population was 101 at the end of December.

The present population includes:

Thirty-two white men, 26 white women, 25 Negro men and 18 Negro women.

Superintendent Cline estimated that approximately ten persons are on the "waiting list" at present and added that they would probably be admitted when the new hospital is opened.

It was pointed out that Negro women prisoners of the county would probably be worked in the hospital's laundry.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 20, 1937

LOCATED IN EAST WINSTON

Plans for New White Institution Abandoned; Present Building to Be Used Only for White Patients.

The special hospital building committee, appointed some time ago in connection with the proposed construction of a new City Memorial Hospital, has recommended the construction of a Negro hospital on the playground of the old East Winston School, corner of Seventh and Woodland, extending through the block to Cleveland avenue, together with a nurses home. The converting of the present hospital into an institution for white patients exclusively has been determined upon, Mayor W. T. Wilson announced Saturday morning.

Former plans for conversion of the present City Hospital into a Negro institution and the construction of a new hospital for white patients in another section of the city, probably the West End School grounds, have been abandoned, it is announced.

A meeting of the hospital building committee, of which John Whitaker is chairman, will be held next week to formally take action on the matter of the new Negro institution. Sketches of the proposed new plant are expected to be presented by Northup and O'Brien, local architects, at that time for discussion and probable decision on the exact type and size of building.

Construction of the new Negro hospital is made possible through the gift of $200,000 by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds and $125,000 from the Duke Foundation, a total of $325,000. The city city has purchased property on the north side of the playground of the old East Winston School, thus providing adequate space for the proposed new building, a nurses home, parking space and for future expansion. The only cost thus far to the city, therefore, is the purchase of additional land.

It is announced that the present East Winston School Building, which is across Woodland avenue, west, from the playground, will be left standing for use as a venereal clinic. The building has been used for the City-County Clinic for the past several months.

Site of the new hospital for Negroes extends about 400 feet along East Seventh street, going through the block from Woodland avenue to Cleveland avenue. The playground itself extends back 200 feet on both Cleveland and Woodland. The city has purchased property north of and adjoining this property fronting 200 feet on Cleveland and 50 feet on Woodland. With the playground and the acquired property, therefore, the site extends through the block from Woodland to Cleveland 400 feet, extends back north along Cleveland 400 feet and extends back north along Woodland 250 feet.

The hospital, it is proposed, will front on Seventh street, with enough room on either side for the addition of wings for future use as the need requires. The nurses' home will be constructed on the 200-foot strip purchased by the city along Cleveland avenue.

Plans for the new building have not been completed, but it will probably be a 125-bed institution, four or five stories high and fireproof throughout. It will be of modern design and construction, inside and out, with every modern hospital facility. There will be sufficient space around the building for parking facilities.

Definite plans have not been worked out concerning the conversion of the present City Hospital into an exclusive white patient building, but this to be done immediately after the Negro hospital is constructed, it is understood.

Construction of the new Negro hospital is the culmination of a recommendation made in September, 1935, by Dr. J. B. Whittington, superintendent of the City Memorial Hospital. At that time, Dr. Whittington, reporting to the hospital commission, drew attention to the crowded condition of the City Memorial Hospital and the need for additional space for both white and colored patients, as well as the importance of segragating the two races. At the conclusion of his report of the conditions, he recommended that a new Negro hospital be constructed of at least 100 beds, and suggested then that it be constructed on the site of the old East Winston School. He stated in his report at that time that it was an ideal location.

Erection of a new hospital was proposed some time ago following announcement by Mayor Wilson of the gift of $200,000 by Mr. and Mrs Reynolds and $125,000 from the Duke Foundation for this purpose. Preliminary plans were drawn for a building for the white patients, following a trip through many hospital plants in various cities by Dr. Whittington and Architect O'Brien. The site of the West End School, on West Fourth street, was tentatively selected.

In the meantime white citizens of East Winston, in the vicinity of the present hospital, objected strenuously to the conversion of the present hospital into a Negro institution, giving as the principal objection the fact that their homes would drop in value and they would lose considerable money in their property investments, as well as losing their homes.

Since that time the matter has been given careful consideration and thought, with the final conclusion being reached to abandon the idea of a new white hospital, but to construct a new Negro hospital on the site mentioned, and turning the present building over to the white patients exclusively.

Wilmington, N. C. News
February 18, 1937

COLORED HOSPITAL REPORTS FOR YEAR

Officials Submit 1936 Financial and Service Reckoning to Duke Foundation

A report of income, expenditures and work conducted at Community (negro) hospital here during the year ending December 31, 1936, was submitted to the Duke Foundation yesterday and simultaneously made public.

Patients admitted during year, excluding births, 656; new borns, 98; total admitted, 754.

Total number operations performed, 308

Total number out-clinic patients treated, 883.

Laboratory report: urinalysis, 995; white blood counts, 444; red blood counts, 421; wasserman reports, 656; differiential counts, 444; total deaths, 31.

Total income from county, $1,150; total income from city, $2,416.50; total income from pay patients, $2,128.45; total income from part pay patients, $1,159.38; total income from clinics $150.56; total income from Duke Endowment, $6,408; total income from other sources, $656.31. Total income, $14,069.20.

Total disbursements, $14,158.02.

Hospital personnel, 16.

Daily per capita cost, $1.60.

Patients in hospital Jan. 1, 1937, 31.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
February 21, 1937

For a Negro Hospital

This community is akin to many others in its need of several new public institutions and agencies essential to balance its civic life. Perhaps there are few things that it needs more acutely just now than a hospital for the Negro people.

Therefore it is encouraging to note that plans are beginning to take shape for the provision of this necessary hospital. The special hospital committee appointed sometime ago by city authorities has filed recommendation that the structure be erected on the playground of the old East Winston School, at Seventh and Woodland, a site which would make the institution readily accessible to the large colored population of that area.

Construction of the hospital for Negro patients will take a heavy pressure off the City Memorial Hospital, thereby providing more room for white patients at this institution, while giving the colored adequate facilities for care and treatment.

With this improvement consummated, the other hospitals will remain pressed with respect to facilities, hence the expansion program announced for one or both of these institutions is justified.

The city and county are rapidly increasing in population, the highway accident toll adds greatly to the number of cases, and other factors contribute to the crowding of hospital wards. Hence, it is essential that they expand from time to time in order that they may serve the public efficiently and in adequate measure.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 29, 1937

NEGRO INTERNES.—Speaking of internes, it will soon be possible for Negro physicians, surgeons, nurses to hospitalize their own patients. Present arrangement works a hardship on the race, for when a Negro doctor sends a patient to the hospital, the patient is automatically taken out of his hands. Negroes may not practice at local white hospitals.

At the new Negro hospital, soon to be constructed, there will be provisions for Negro doctors and surgeons to follow their cases right on through. There will also be Negro internes. Which is as it should be.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
June 11, 1937

BIDDERS FOR NEW HOSPITAL

Large Number of Concerns Take Out Plans.

A large number of general contractors and plumbing and heating firms have taken plans of the new Winston-Salem Negro hospital, with the intention of bidding on construction. While many of these contractors are located in Winston-Salem, a large number are from other cities in the state and elsewhere.

The hospital is to be constructed

on East Seventh street, on a tract owned by the city located between Woodland and Cleveland avenue. Bids are to be opened on June 24, at 2 p.m., at the city hall.

General contractors obtaining plans and expecting tofile bids include: Fowler-Jones Construction Company, North-Eastern Construction Company, Frank L. Blum Company and W. H. Nelson Company, all of this city; Virginia Engineering Corporation, Newport News, Va.; A. H. Guion and Company, J. J. McDevitt Company, Jones Construction Company and Southeastern Construction Company, all of Charlotte; Charles W. Angle and George W. Kane, both of Greensboro; T. A. Loving, Goldsboro; R. K. Stewart and Sons, High Point; James Baird Company, Washington, D. C., and Goode Construction Company, Charlotte.

Plumbing and heating contractors expected to bid include G. E. Brewer, Sam E. Beck, E. M. Graham and Flowers Brothers, all of Winston-Salem; R o w e-Coward, Inc., Durham; Crutchfield-Sullivan, Inc., Greensboro; Bazwell Plumbing and Heating Company, Durham; Reliance Engineering Company, Charlotte; Albemarle Plumbing and Heating Company, Albemarle; W. M. Wiggins and Company, Wilson, and Acme Plumbing and Heating Company, Lexington.

Concord, N. C. Herald Observer
June 16. 1937

COLORED PEOPLE RAISE FUNDS TO EQUIP WARD IN NEW HOSPITAL

Donation of $290 Made After Drive Conducted In County

PRESENTED AS MASS MEETING ON JUNE 6

Members of Executive Committee of Hospial Pleased With Interest Shown

Colored people of Concord and Cabarrus county have raised funds with which to furnish equipment for one of the four-bed colored wards in the new Cabarrus county hospital, it was announced yesterday by A. D. Kincaid, Jr., business manager of the hospital.

The donation was made at a mass meeting held at the Logan school gymnasium on June 6, but final reports on the amount raised were not available until yesterday, Mr. Kincaid said. The presentation was made by Dr. P. H. Lee, colored physician, and was accepted on behalf of the hospital by Col. G. F. McAllister, of Mt. Pleasant, member of the executive committee.

In efforts to raise the funds for the donation, colored people of the community toured the county at various times recently, giving at many places a short program in the interest of their campaign. Members of the executive committee of the hospital were very much pleased at the interest shown by the colored people in the new hospital, and were very grateful for the donation which was made.

The following contributions made up the total of $290 which was given to the hospital: Zion Hill, $11.85; Westminister Presbyterian, $18.00; Price Memorial, $28.25; First Baptist, $26.05; Congregational, $1.30; Church of God, $7.00; Bulah Baptist, $5.00; Kelsey Funeral Home, $5.00; Women's Club, $1.45; Men's Club, $17.75; Logan School, $30.60; Cotere Club, $5.00; Entre Nous, $5.00 Unity Social Club, $2.00; Twilight Club, $5.00; Silver Hill Ladies Aid Society, $5.00; Silver Hill Community flower Club, $5.00; Shankletown Gilmer Chapel, $8.50; Shankletown Liberty Baptist, $6.00; Ebinezer, $6.20; Upper Cedar Grove, $3.50; Lower Cedar Grove, $12.00; Broad Street residents, $8.00; Mt. Pleasant, $25.00; Belfonte, $11.00; Bell's Mission, $15. Holly Grove Primitive Baptist, $10; Friends, $8.15; Friends in Mrs. Mary Lee Phifer's Zone, $5.75; Rock Hill A. M. E. Zion Church, $7.50.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
July 14, 1937

NEGRO HOSPITAL GOAL REACHED IN DRIVE HERE

Committee Reports Sum Of $8,672.54 Raised In Campaign

OTHER GIFTS

Colored Committee Continues Drive

Chairman Allen H. Sims of a county-wide organization which has conducted a vigorous drive to obtain funds for equipment of the Gaston County Negro Hospital, soon to open, reported today the campaign has successfully been ended with funds in hand exceeding the $8,000 goal of the canvassers.

In a letter today to the board of trustees of the hospital, of which P. W. Garland is chairman, Campaign Chairman Sims formally notified the trustees that $8,672.54 has been raised for equipment. His letter expressed appreciation to all who have aided in making the campaign a success and to the general public for its splendid response.

The letter, signed by Chairman Sims and Mrs. Kay Dixon and Ralph S. Robinson, other members of the steering committee, was as follows:

"The Board of Trustees of the Gaston County Colored Hospital, Gastonia, N. C.

"Gentlemen:

"We beg to hand you, herewith, our report on the campaign for funds to equip and begin operation of the colored hospital.

"The reaction of the people throughout the county was spontaneous to the request for funds for this very worthy enterprise. The local chairmen of the various communities throughout the county, a list of whom was published some time back, have cooperated wonderfully, as did those individuals who assisted in the Gastonia campaign.

"The total amount of contributions and pledges received to date is $8,672.54. A large majority of the amount is actual cash, with the pledges to be paid not later than August 1st. This amount was received from communities throughout the county, as follows:

Ranlo	$ 403.40
Flint-Groves	240.20
Bessemer City	302.02
Cherryville	345.79
Stanley	100.00
Cramerton	303.47
Lowell	23.45
Belmont	175.00
Mt. Holly	20.00
Dallas	36.22
West Gastonia	168.35
Firestone mill and employes	364.14
South Gastonia	150.00
Gastonia	6,040.50

"Included in the Gastonia contributions were the amounts donated by local individuals and organizations to equip rooms and wards at the hospital. These were as follows:

"Wards: Mrs. G. W. Ragan and family in memory of G. W. Ragan; Mrs. W. T. Love and family in memory of W. T. Love; Mrs. D. M. Jones in memory of D. M. Jones; Mrs. T. L. Craig in memory of T. L. Craig.

"Rooms: Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Garrison; Gastonia Rotary Club; Women's Auxiliary Main Street Methodist Episcopal Church; George A. Gray family in memory of Joe Vance.

"The above amount does not include any sum received from the colored citizens of our community. Their drive for funds does not end until August 1st and in our opinion a substantial sum will be contributed by them to the fund.

"While we are making this report to you, we are not in any way closing the campaign, as we realize that you could very advantageously use several hundred more dollars. We realize that it has been impossible to see everyone throughout the county who was interested in this cause, and we are hopeful that in the next few days we will receive a considerable, additional amount.

"We have been happy to assist in raising these funds and we want to express our appreciation to the many individuals throughout the county whose co-operation has made this record possible.

"Yours very truly,

"Allen H. Sims, Ralph S. Robinson, Mrs. Kay Dixon, committee."

Hospitals - 1937

North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., News
February 20, 1937

Begin Work On Negro Hospital

Gastonia, Feb. 20.—W. H. Hand and Son, Belmont contractors, began construction of Gaston county's new negro hospital here this week.

The $25,000 project will be completed within about three months, it is expected. It will provide hospital facilities for Gaston's 15,000 negro population for the first time since abandonment of a small negro hospital here more than a year ago.

Financed by the Duke Foundation in cooperation with the city and county, the new hospital is a project of the Gastonia chamber of commerce which conducted a vigorous campaign for funds with which to build it.

Charlotte, N. C., News
March 6, 1937

Donates $75,000 For Negro Hospital Wing

Charleston, S. C., March 6.—(AP)—Victor A. Morawetz, of New York and John's Island, has donated $75,000 to build a wing at Roper hospital here for treatment of negro patients with contagious diseases.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 5, 1937

ANOTHER LOCAL HOSPITAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is to be noted with pride that the Good Samaritan Hospital, the institution dedicated to the Negro race in Charlotte, is fortunate enough in its finances to build an addition to cost $50,000 and to bring the hospital's facilities up to a niche which its board of managers had long anticipated and hoped for.

This hospital has done an immeasurably fine service in its field and under board of managers composed of some of the most prominent women of the city, its administration has been admirably carried out, both as to its budgetary necessities as well as in its humane and medical and nursing services.

It's a delight to the community that the institution is girding itself for an enlarged field of usefulness.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 21, 1937

Negro Hospital.

Plans for a four-story 125-bed Hospital for Negroes have been approved by special hospital control committee of the Winston-Salem Board of Alderman. The Duke Foundation is makin a gift of $125,000 and a donation of $200,000 is being made by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Reynolds.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 9, 1937

NEGROES' COMMITTEE WILL PROBE HOSPITAL

Durham, April 8.—The North Carolina Committee in Negro Affairs met in Durham in its first annual meeting, and marked progress was reported by the chairman and members of the executive board.

One of the most important reports read on the floor was an investigation into the conditions at the Goldsboro Insane Asylum for Negroes. Certain irregularities were noted such as inadequate wages for trained nurses and lack of proper medical attention and segregation of contagious cases. The report of this committee voted a more extensive investigation of the hospital.

In outlining the progress of the committee, Hosea V. Pricet, chairman, pointed out that units of the organization have been established in 20 counties of the State and representatives have been appointed in 75 counties.

Raleigh, N. C. Observer
April 8, 1937

WILMINGTON HOSPITAL FINANCING PLANS LAID

Wilmington, April 7.—Wilmington City and New Hanover County boards of commissioners in joint session today agreed to furnish 55 per cent of a proposed $60,000 for erection of a new building to house the Community (Negro) Hospital.

The remainder of the funds would be secured through a PWA grant. The city and county share of the funds will be provided by a bank loan to be retired in three annual installments, thus making unnecessary a special election on the issuance of bonds.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
April 9, 1937

THE COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Wilmington as a whole is gratified at the favorable action of city and county authorities in approving the plans for the new Community Hospital, an institution that has done great work among the Negroes of the city, and which with added facilities can enhance its service.

If possible this institution should be located on the grounds adjacent to the Williston Industrial school, which location could be made into center for racial activities both constructive and advantageous.

New Bern, N. C. Sun Journal
May 18, 1937

PLANS GO FORWARD FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

All committees to proceed with erection of the Good Shephard Negro hospital were appointed at a meeting Monday and the building committee was authorized to employ an architect to draw up plans for it at once. Rev. R. I. Johnson, secretary of the general committee, announced that an additional gift of $15,000 had been made by the Duke Endowment fund, making the amount of cash on hand $40,000.

Rev. W. R. Noe, of Wilmington, chairman of the committee, was present, and Stephen Gardiner, rector of St. Peter's church at Washington, also attended. Other members of the committee present were Rev. C. E. Williams, E. K. Bishop, Mayor W. C. Chadwick, Mrs. John D. Whitford, Prof. J. T. Barber and I. H. Smith.

The hospital will be erected on West street on the Forbes estate property belonging to the Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina. It is hoped to have work started as soon as possible, Rev. Johnson stated.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
June 17, 1937

To Speed Up Opening Of Gaston Negro Hospital

May Be Ready For Business Within Next Sixty Days

BUY EQUIPMENT

Demand For Opening Is Most Insistent

With the Gaston County Negro Hospital building practically completed and with the demand for its opening growing more insistent as the days pass, plans are in the making to secure at once its equipment and rush the opening of its doors to the negroes who are now forced to leave the county for hospitalization or to go without it.

Under the schedule now set up it is probable that the institution will be ready for business within the next 60 days.

At a meeting of the board of trustees Wednesday afternoon, attended by all its members, definite plans were made to speed up the entire program.

Allen H. Sims, cashier of the Citizens National Bank, was elected chairman of a central steering committee and Ralph Robinson and Mrs. Kay Dixon were chosen as the other members.

This committee will meet Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce offices to complete the selection of committee members and to formulate plans for a county-wide campaign to raise the necessary funds for the full equipment of the institution. On the complete committee will be members representing each of the six townships of Gaston county.

Construction of this building which cost something over $20,000 was financed by the City of Gastonia, the County of Gaston and the Duke Foundation. These units will act jointly in the maintenance and operation of the hospital.

When the establishment of this hospital was first taken up with these organizations it was the understanding that the furnishing and equipment would be financed by the public.

Just the amount needed for this work is not known, pending completion by a special committee of a list of the equipment that will be required to make this a modern and up-to-date hospital; and that is what the board of trustees and the units interested in it propose that it shall be. This definite information will be in the hands of the central steering committee within the next few days.

The principal task of this committee will be the raising of the money necessary for this project. That the entire sum, whatever it may be, will be raised without delay is the expectation of Chairman Sims and his committee From all sections of the county have already come many inquiries regarding the needs in this respect and quite a few clubs, Sunday school classes, circles and other civic and religious organizations have signified their desire to participate in furnishing the necessary funds. It is the committee's purpose to give every organization and every individual in Gaston county an opportunity to have some part in this very vital, activity in the county.

The new building, located on North Marietta street near the city limits, is a two-story brick veneer structure, and has 22 beds. In addition there are operating rooms, laboratories, nurses rooms, dining room and kitchen, in fact all the departments required by a modern hospital.

It is the plan of the trustees to have the building open soon for public inspection. This will be followed by a formal opening as soon as the equipment has all been installed.

P. W. Garland is chairman of the board and the other members are W. Barnett Garrison, Charles W. Gunter, Bate B. Gardner and W. Hugh Wray.

Winston-Salem, N. C. Journal
July 17, 1937

Aldermen Approve Plans For Negro Nurses' Home

Board Authorizes Advertisement for Bids on Structure at New Negro Hospital Plant at Call Meeting; Few Routine Matters Handled

Plans and specifications for the Nurses' Home at the Winston-Salem Negro Hospital development were approved and accepted by the board of aldermen at a call meeting at city hall yesterday afternoon.

The board, at the same time, authorized advertisement for general contracting and plumbing and heating bids to be received by the hospital commission of the board of aldermen at an early date.

A small number of routine matters were also disposed of at the meeting.

The plans for the Nurses' Home were approved by the board's building committee and hospital commission at a meeting Thursday night and a resolution was prepared for consideration by the board.

The home will be constructed on Cleveland avenue adjacent to the new Negro hospital which was authorized by the board several weeks ago. The plant will cover a large portion of the block bordered by Seventh street and Woodland and Cleveland avenues.

Specifications accepted by the board call for a brick and steel, fireproof structure. It will be two stories high with a small basement.

Twenty-three bedrooms, providing accommodations for approximately forty students and nurses, will be included in the building.

On the first floor, in addition to nine bedrooms, will be a large lobby, a large study room, kitchinette, practice room and a living room for the matron.

Bids are expected to be received in about 18 days so that the low bids may be submitted to the aldermen for approval early in August.

Other matters handled by the board were:

A petition for a street light on Sunset Drive between First and Jarvis streets was referred to committee.

Fifteen petitions for reductions in street assessments were referred to the finance committee for recommendations.

The board authorized placement of a 250-candlepower street lamp at Magnolia street and Lyndhurst avenue and a 100-candlepower lamp on Lyndhurst avenue between Maplewood avenue and Martin street.

S. E. Hager Jr., was appointed a special officer for R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company upon recommendation of the police committee.

James H. Anderson was allowed public chauffer license upon recommendation of the police committee.

The matter of handbills being distributed in residential section, which has brought complaints from several citizens, was referred to the ordinance committee for possible action.

Alderman Robert Gorrell asked that some action be taken toward remedying health conditions in the Silver Hill sector, a small Negro development near the R. J. Reynolds High School. He stated that the section had been surveyed for sewer and water lines but that privies were still being used at most of the houses. The matter was referred to the health and public works committees.

Aldermen Gorrell, Blackwell, Blum, Linville, Martin and Church attended the meeting which was presided over by Mayor W. T. Wilson.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
August 26, 1937

Reynolds Predicts PWA Aid for Negro Hospital

CONFIDENT OF GRANT

Wires Emmett Bellamy He Believes $27,000 Will Be Made Available

Senator Robert R. Reynolds, responding from Washington to a telegram sent him by Emmett H. Bellamy, Wilmington attorney, advised Mr. Bellamy that he feels confident that the PWA grant of $27,000 towards the projected $60,000 new Community (negro) hospital will be granted in the near future.

Mr. Bellamy, in releasing the telegraphic advices from Senator Reynolds yesterday, said that he had been advised that Senator Reynolds conferred last Friday with PWA officials in Washington on the subject of the Community hospital project.

May Acquire Site

"The site for the proposed new hospital will probably be acquired from the board of education in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Glenn streets," Mr. Bellamy said, adding, however, that before the board of education can transfer this property, it will be necessary to have an act passed by congress. "This act," Mr. Bellamy said, "will be passed when congress reconvenes this fall, or at a special session."

The new institution will be a 60-bed hospital, of modern brick construction, and it will be erected on the unit plan, Mr. Bellamy explained, in order that additional units may be added as wings when enlargement is deemed necessary.

A modern nursing school will also be erected and operated in conjunction with the hospital, Mr. Bellamy stated. He expressed the hope that when the hospital is completed that the Duke Foundation and philanthropic individuals would furnish funds for additional equipment, in order that the institution may become one of the most modern negro hospitals for its size in the country.

The projected hospital, if built, will be financed jointly by the Works Progress administration, which will pay $27,000, and by the city of Wilmington and county of New Hanover governments, each having authorized appropriations of $16,500.

Wilmington, N. C. Morning Star
August 31, 1937

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

Wilmington residents of every rank receive with pleasure the announcement of the allotment by the federal Public Works Administration of funds for the construction of a new hospital for the colored race.

The sum allotted, $34,525, is larger than was contemplated in the application, but it is to be hoped there will be no hesitancy on the part of the city and county governments in providing matching funds.

On the basis of 45 per cent from the PWA and 55 per cent from the local governments, the total cost of the project on the basis of the federal allotment would be about $75,000, and the share of the local governments would be about $41,000. Originally, a $60,000 building was envisaged, with the division roughly $27,000 and $33,000.

But $75,000 is not too much to spend for a hospital for the negroes. The present building is but a makeshift at best, and it is universally agreed that it ought to be replaced. The sum of $75,000 is surely a minimum to contribute toward the insurance of better health for a group that constitutes a large and important part of the community.

Gastonia, N. C. Gazette
September 21, 1937

Equipment Being Installed Rapidly In Negro Hospital

No More Delay; Hospital Should Be Ready By November 1.

Equipment for the Gaston County Negro Hospital is arriving and being installed, Chairman P. W. Garland of the hospital's board of trustees said today.

Delay has been occasioned in installation of some of the equipment because it had to be reconditioned, Chairman Garland said.

However, the equipment, purchased with a fund of several thousand dollars raised through public subscription, is being installed as rapidly as possible, and it is expected the hospital will be ready to open by November 1st at the latest, it was said.

When opened this fall, the new Negro hospital, financed jointly by the Duke Foundation and the city and county, will offer first local hospitalization for Gaston county's 15,000 Negro population since abandonment of the old Negro hospital several years ago.

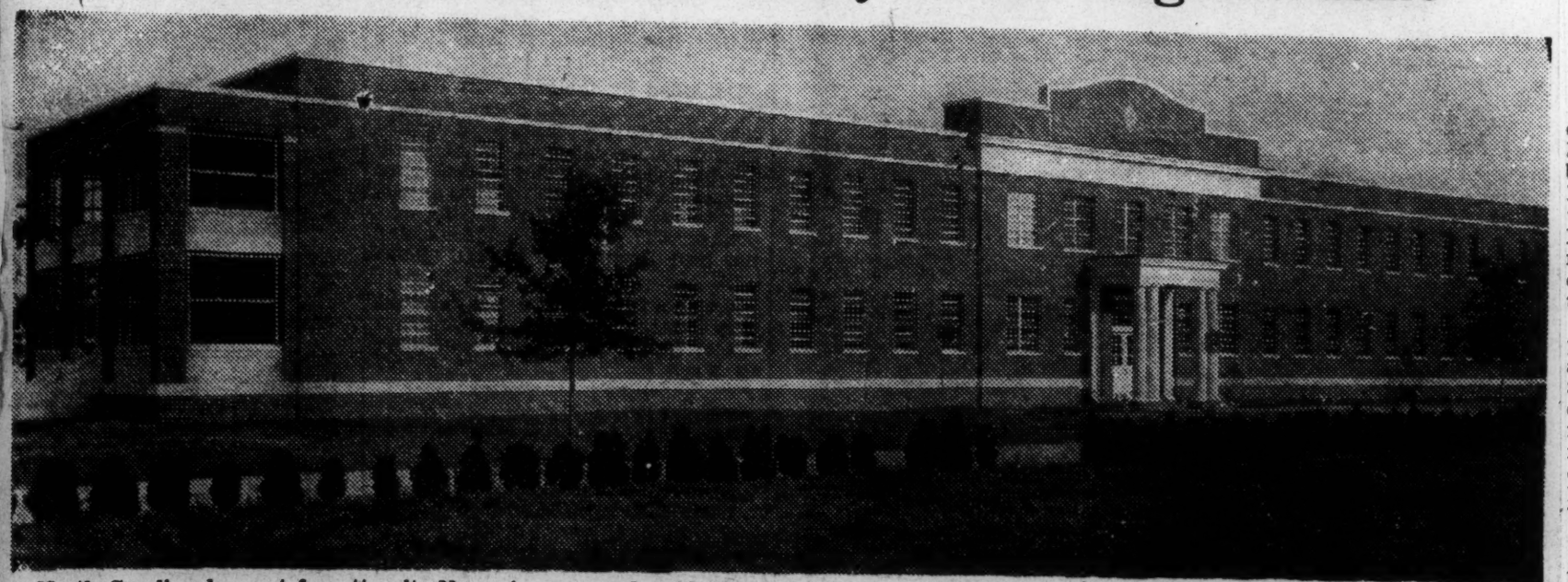
Hospitals-1937

North Carolina

Raleigh, N. C. Times
October 20, 1937

Himself As Titular Leader Of

Where State Cares For Many Of Its Negro Insane



North Carolina has not forgotten its Negro insane wards. Shown above is one of the three new buildings recently completed at the State Hospital for the Negro Insane at Goldsboro. Its construction was aided through an allotment of $109,636 from the Public Works Administration. The buildings replace some old fram structures condemned as fire hazards. Equipment is of a modern make.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
November 4, 1937

Negro Hospital To Open Here About Middle Of Month

Plan Formal Opening, Date To Be Announced Later.

Gaston County Negro Hospital, providing full local hospital facilities for the county's 15,000 Negro population, will formally open in mid-November, its trustees announced today.

Trustees of the institution yesterday appointed W. Grady Gaston, J. W. Atkins and W. B. Garrison as a committtee to make arrangements for the formal opening, definite date of which will be announced later.

Two new trustees, Mrs. Charles Ford and Mrs. Kay Dixon, were added to the hospital board yesterday by a vote of the original members. Chairman of the board is P. W. Garland who as head of a special Gastonia Chamber of Commerce committee directed negotiations with the Duke Foundation and with city and county officials which resulted in the hospital's erection.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 5, 1937

GASTON NEGRO HOSPITAL WILL BE OPENED SOON

Special to The Observer.

GASTONIA, Nov. 4.—The Gaston County Negro hospital will be formally opened and placed at the disposal of the county's 15,000 negro citizens about mid-November, it was announced today.

P. W. Garland, chairman of the board of trustees of the hospital, announced appointment of W. G. Gaston, J. W. Atkins, and W. B. Garrison as a committee to make arrangements for a formal opening, the date to be named later.

The new hospital, erected by the city and county with the aid of the Duke Foundation, will give the negroes of the county their first hospital facilities in several years. Mrs. Kay Dixon and Mrs. Charles Ford have been added to the original board of trustees of the hospital.

Gastonia N. C. Gazette
November 6, 1937

To Formally Open New Gaston Negro Hospital, Nov. 14

City And County Officials To Participate In Dedicatory Program.

Formal opening of the new Gaston Hospital for Negroes has been set for Sunday, November 14th, the exercises incident to the occasion being set for 2:30 p. m. Details of the program were worked out at a meeting of the special program committee at the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce offices Friday.

Sunday afternoon's program is planned especially for the benefit of the colored people of the city and the county. If the weather is favorable the exercises will be held on the grounds and a large attendance is expected. P. W. Garland, president of the Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the movement that resulted in the establishment of this institution, and also chairman of the board of trustees of the hospital, will preside. Short talks will be made by Mayor George B. Mason, Chairman R. L. Stowe of the board of county commissioners, Dr. W. S. Rankin, chairman of the hospital division of the Duke Foundation, participant in the establishment of the institution; Rev. Dr. J. H. Henderlite, Rev. C. E. Rozzelle, A. M. Hasson, representing the Negroes of the county and perhaps others of both races.

At the conclusion of the program the building will be thrown open for inspection by all present.

Monday, November 15th, from 3 to 5 p. m. the hospital will be open for inspection by the white people of the city and county.

Tuesday morning, the 16th, the hospital will be opened for the reception of patients, thus definitely marking the climax of a dream long harbored by the Negroes of the city and the county and of many white people who gave liberally of their time and money to accomplish this end.

Negro ministers of the county have been requested to make announcement from their pulpits tomorrow of the opening exercises next Sunday afternoon and to invite all their people to attend.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
November 14, 1937

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO OPEN TODAY

Will Hold Exercises This Afternoon at Gaston Institution For Negroes.

Special to The Observer.

GASTONIA, Nov. 13.—Opening of the Gaston County Hospital for Negroes here Sunday afternoon will be an event of county-wide interest. Built jointly by the city of Gastonia, the county of Gaston, and the Duke Foundation, at a total cost of more than $30,000, it is said to be one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the Southeast.

Upon its completion recently, the public, white and colored people alike, were asked to contribute $8,000 with which to furnish and equip the hospital. The result was more than $9,000 in cash and numerous donations of linen and other supplies. There are 22 beds. Each room and ward was furnished by some individual or organization, and offers for this feature were considerably in excess of the number of rooms available.

Dr. L. N. Glenn, head of the City hospit and one of the county's best known physicians and surgeons, is chief of staff of the hospital and Miss Eva Riddle, registered nurse of long experience, is superintendent.

P. W. Garland, president of the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce, which sponsored the hospital movement, and who is also president of the board of trustees of the institution, will preside at the opening exercises on the grounds Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

North Carolina

Hospitals-1937

Cherryville, N. C., Eagle
July 15, 1937

Cherryville Citizens Give Toward Negro Hospital

S. M. Butler, Local Chairman Expresses His Appreciation For Contributions

TOTAL AMOUNT $343.80

As usual Cherryville citizens responded to another needy cause in a splendid manner. Last week a drive was made throughout the county to raise funds with which to equip the new Negro Hospital, the result being the desired quota has been raised, Cherryville raising $343.80 of the amount.

The local chairman, Mr. S. M. Butler wishes to take this opportunity to express sincere appreciation to each of the canvassers for the work they so willingly di' and to thank each donor for the splendid manner in which they responded to the call. Both white and colored contributed liberally to this very worthy project and I am sure we will all be proud of the institution when it is in operation.

The list of Donations:

TOWN OF CHERRYVILLE

NAME:	AMOUNT
Camp's Service Station	$ 2.00
Ben Boyles	2.00
Rulane Gas Company	5.00
Homesley Chev. Co.	5.00
Dave Thronburg	.50
S. M. Butler	4.00
C. A. Rudisill	5.00
Roy Jarrett	.50
Rose's 5, 10 & 25c store	1.00
Alfonso Beam	1.00
Tom Mosteller	1.00
J. M. Black	1.00
Grady Parsons	1.00
McGinnis Grocery	.50
W. C. Howell	1.00
City Market	.50
Bob Beam	1.00
Sewing Shop	1.00
John Mosteller	1.00
Dr. E. S. Wehunt	1.00
Jim Abernathy	.25
Dr. L. L. Self	1.00
A. Galloway	1.00
Heman Hall	.50
Houser Drug Company	1.00
People's Dry Cleaning	.50
Dixie Lumber Company	.50
City Motor Co.	1.00
Mrs. Lester Houser	.25
Dr. J. T. Ramseur	1.00
Mrs. T. C. Beam	1.00
Don's Place	.25
Mrs. G. S. Falls	2.50
Mrs. Olivia Martin	.50
Mrs. Creola Houser	.50
Mr. E. V. Moss	1.00
M. A. Stroupe, Jr.	1.00
D. F. Beam	.50
Claude Beam	2.00
Kenneth Dellinger	.50
E. Platt Beam	1.00
Walter Houser	.25
Holton Smith	.25
I. P. Long	2.00
Brandon Smith	.50
Mark Hoyle	1.00
Mr. Houser	.25
Mr. Webb	.25
Mr. Eaker	1.00
G. V. Lohr	3.00
Ben Rudisill	.50
G. W. Nickell	1.00
R. J. Allran	.50
Cash	.50
Hack George	.10
Max Goldiner	.25
Henry Michael	1.00
Dr. Pharr	1.00
Dr. R. J. Morrison	.25
J. E. Vandyke	.50
Hillard Harrelson	.25
H. C. Harrelson	.25
Allen Drug Co.	2.00
Dr. F. M. Houser	1.00
David P. Dellinger	1.00
W. J. Friday	1.00
Fred K. Houser	.50
T. E. Summer	.25
Lewis McCurry	1.00
Guy Beam	.25
Grover Beam	.25
Ben Stroup	.20
Roy Carpenter	.25
Cash	.25
Bill George	.50
Hunter Self	.25
W. B. Beam	.25
Henry G. Hullender	.50
Mrs. Hunter Carroll	1.00

NEGROES OF CHERRYVILLE

NAME	AMOUNT
Mattie Watts	$ .05
John Paul Eskridge	.05
Annie Bell Jackson	.10
Sallie Jackson	.05
John Patterson	.25
John Eskridge	.05
Huston Black	.15
Sallie Mae Little	.25
J. H. Little	.20
W. H. Green	.50
Richard Watts	.05
Stone & Paul's Shop	.25
Mrs. Loyd Dixon	.05
Mr. James Plain	.25
Mrs. Siller Smith	.05
Willie Witherspoon	.05
Clyde Wells	.10
P. S. Anderson	1.00
John L. Smith	.05
M. H. Rudisill	.25
Mrs. Laura McDowe	.05
Mrs. Mattie Watts	.05
Edward McCall	.10
Caldwell Logan	.10
Jack Little	.10
Hood Byers	.25
John Fite	.10
Richard Ingram	.10
Loyd Dixon	.05
Hubert Wells	.25
Robert Annoymns	.05
Lizzie Anderson	.10
T. G. Dixon	.25
Maggie Motz	.05
Thurman Rudisill	.01
Claude Dixon	.10
Haywood Isard	.10
Charlie Garland	.50
Fairview Baptist Church	1.00
Oak Grove Church	1.00
Vernon Smith	.50

CARLTON YARN MILLS, Inc.

NAME	AMOUNT
Roy Quinn	$0.25
John Hovis	.25
Garland Stroupe	.25
W. R. Barker	.25
Odis Lankford	.25
Will Wingate	.10
Luther Vandyke	.10
Robert Vandyke	.25
Frank Gantt	.10
J. B. Mull	.10
Jake Mauney	.10
Carl Webb	.15
J. F. Wofford	.50
Taft Smith	.10
Floyd Beal	.10
Bill Mauney	.10
Jap Smith	.10
Zeb Ford	.10
Steel Allran	.25
Addie Carpenter	.25
Malvin Friday	.25
Monroe Randall	.25
Minnie Beal	.10
Fannie Black	.25
Hugh Sneed	.25
Jim Black	.25
Clarence Hendricks	.10
Lizzie Sigmon	.10
Marshall Anthony	.10
Bessie Wyant	.25
Ophelia White	.10
Jessie Randall	.25
Pauline Jarrett	.10
Mattie Crain	.10
Mary Quinn	.10
Lillian Randall	.10
Gladys Wofford	.10
Evelyn Wofford	.10
Will Browne	.10
Mae Black	.10
Hubert Mauney	.15
Mack Mauney	.10
Bence Quinn	.25
Madeline Sneed	.25
Bewis McCurry	.25
Addie Hicks	.25
Tula Huss	.25
Della Foster	.25
Ed McCurry	.25
Clyde Page	.10
Mabel London	.25
Lola Weaver	.25
Edna George	.25
Lona Hovis	.25
Beulah Black	.25
Bertie Beal	.25
Knos Wyant	.25
Gladys Carpenter	.25
Jack Wofford	.10
John Rudisill	.25
Boyd Ledwell	.25
Odell Fourshee	.10
Lawerence Beal	.10
Lloyd Crain	.25
Claude Gantt	.15
Chad Smith	.25
Ralph Scism	.10
Locie Shuford	.10
Gladys Foster	.10
Virginia Carpenter	.10
Nettie Dellinger	.10
Ethel Hudson	.10
Florence Blanton	.10
Edith Mauney	.10
Letha Mae Heafner	.10
Katherine Dellinger	.10
Eva Barrier	.10
Emma Foster	.10
Maggie Kester	.25
Doris Dellinger	.10
Guy Timmons	.10
Vance Gantt	.10
H. C. Duncan	.10
Avaleen Hallman	.10
Susan Randall	.25
Reece White	.10
Willie Hendrick	.25
Angeleta Beam	.25
Eva Ford	.10
Joe Sisk	.10
Blanch Beam	.25
Vernon Smith	.50
Mrs. Lem Propst	.15
Thelma Smith	.10
Ava Black	.10
Zora McCoy	.10
Virginia Hallman	.10
Jim Friday	.25
Blanche Day	.10
Mrs. Hugh Black	.10
Magdalena Neill	.10
Grace Ducan	.10
Margaret Wooley	.10
Ina Beam	.10
Pearl Page	.10
Mamie Newton	.10
Wilma Shuford	.25
Maude Goins	.10
Arlean Shuford	.25
Mary Dover	.10
Reed Dover	.10
Raymond Goins	.10
Willard Wallace	.10
Ethel Willis	.10
Bryte Humphries	.10
Mahn Beam	.10
Alma Canipe	.10
Lela Helms	.10
Gertrude Boyles	.10
Dorothey Timmons	.10
Barbara Payseur	.10
Mary Katherine Beam	.10
Annie Kiser	.10
Edwin Rudisill	.25
Ray Sellers	.10
F. A. Henkle	.10
Forest Ford	.10
Harvey Carpenter	.10
K. K. Heavner	.10
John Bennett Dellinger	.25
Hal Peeler	.25
E. S. Peeler	.10
Robert Gantt	.25
Ruth Friday	.10
Vera Quinn	.10
Sally Friday	.10
Mary Foster	.25
Ruby Witherspoon	.10
Clyde Wyant	.10
E. W. Long	.10
Plomer Huffstetler	.25
Ray Hayes	.10
Philbert Homesley	.10
Carlton Yarn Mills Inc.	50.00

NUWAY SPINNING CO, Inc.

NAME	AMOUNT
E. M. Quinn	$1.00
W. L. Gross	.25
Zene Dellinger	.10
John Chapman	.50
Ovie Hoyle	.50
Alfred Dellinger	.25
Eben Chapman	.25
Fred Patterson	.25
Addie Patterson	.25
Doshe Mauney	.25
Vera Saine	25
Helen Sigmon	.25
Joyce Putnam	.25
Geneva Putnam	.25
May Dalton	.25
Chas . Chapman	.25
Palmer Dellinger	.25
Ocie Wright	.25
Ethel Mauney	.25
Leslie Jenkins	.25
E. R. Mauney	.25
Leila Leahterman	.10
Jack Dellinger	.25
Elmer Wright	.25
Joe Cook	1.00
Adkin Putnam	.50
Austin Wright	.25
Hattie Smith	.25
E. M. Sain	.25
Lee Hendricks	.25
Dessie Vandyke	.25
H. L. Carpenter	.25
Alma Moss	.25
Roy Kennedy	.15
George Hayes	.50
W. C. Dellinger	.25
Ruby Stroupe	.25
Ruth Kennedy	.25
Alvin Pope	.25
Junie Hullender	.25
Mary Ann Fisher	.25
Summy Green	.25
Lloyd Dixon	.25
Nuway Spinning Co.	50.00

RHYNE - HOUSER MILL EMPLOYEES

NAME	AMOUNT
F. A. Smith	$ .10
Lee W. Carroll	.10
Flay Neill	.25
Glenn Rudisill	.15
Bud Self	.10
Zula Hicks	.25
Vassie Lee Hicks	.25
Mary Houser	.25
Kathryn Timmans	.25
Leta Belle Black	.10
Essie McNeely	.10
Elizabeth Stubblefield	.25
John Huffstetler	.25
Mae Stubblefield	.25
Lewis Barrett	.25
Ollie Boyles	.05
Aldena Ford	.10
Grace Beatty	.10
Mrs. B. B. Brackett	.10
Evelyn Kelly	.05
Ruth VanDyke	.10
Claud Whitworth	.25
Mrs. Jess Boyd	.10
L. L. Alexander	.25
Elsie Hicks	.25
Clyde Wells	.07
Mr. George	.25
Mr. Rheuark	.25
Poly Carpenter	.25
Ernest Hester	.25
C. Stubblefield	.10
Essie Dellinger	.10
Mollie Worthy	.10
Hettie Stamey	.10
Mrs. R. R. Absher	.25
Betty Carpenter	.10
Grover Hoyle	.10
Lester Armstrong	.10
Ray Conrad	.10
Lester Darty	.10
B. B. Brackett	.25
Joe Bivens	.10
Lester Taylor	.25
L. T. Jenkins	.10
R. D. Black	.25
D. H. Cauble	.10
Velma Mode	.05
Viola Bookout	.25
R. C. Canipe	.50
Irvie Moses	.10
Dora Sneed	.15
M. H. Sneed	.10
Lem Devinney	.10
Wess Helms	.50
Durham McNeely	.25
Bertha Bess	.25
Dela Carpenter	.15
Goldie McNeely	.25
Alda Correll	.15
Frankie McGinnis	.15
Edna Foxx	.10
Joe Aderholdt	.10
Mrs. Lawrence McGinnis	.10
Edna Parker	.10
Nan Ellis	.10
Grace Jones	.10
Mrs. Georgie Propst	.10
R. H. Bookout	.25
John Smith	.10
J. L. Riddle	.25
M. W. Sisk	.25
Zona Black	.10
Claude Boyles	.25
Mrs. Louis Barrett	.25
Leona McNeely	.25
Martha Willis	.25
F. E. Self	.25
Mr. Beatty	.25
Reece Hester	.25
Will Hastings	.25
W. B. Stubblefield	.25
Mrs. Addie Boyles	.15
Jesse Boyd	.25
Boyd Houser	.25
Mrs. A. P. Ford	.25
Beddie Putnam	.10
Georgia Harriss	1.00
Naomi Brown	.25
Marry Carroll	.15
Jessie Gainey	.25
Clyde Gainey	.15
Marvin Carpenter	.15
Charles Beatty	.25
Clarence Timmons	.25
Hubert Worthy	.25
Adam Sisk	.25
Ed Carroll	.25
Bill Black	.25
Edna Sisk	.10
Mary Rhuark	.25
Mary Armstrong	.10
Pennie Rhuark	.25
Iva Shull	.25
Essie Heavner	.15
Lee Weatherly	.25
Mrs. Bud Devine	.25
Henry Stubblefield	.25
Burgin Hollifield	.15
John Heavner. Jr.	.15
J. D. Jenkins	.10
R. L. Craig	.25
T. E. Plonk	.25
L. C. Heafner	.25
R. R. Absher	.50
Howard Houser	2.00

Charlotte, N. C. News
November 14, 1937

New Hospital For Negroes To Be Opened

Special Service Planned This Afternoon At 2:30 O'Clock To Dedicate Hospital In Gastonia.

Gastonia, Nov. 18—Gaston county's hospital for negroes will be formally opened tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, when a special program will be rendered on the hospital grounds on North Marietta street. P. Woods Garland, president of the Gastonia chamber of commerce, which sponsored the movement resulting in the establishment of this institution, and also chairman of the board of trustees, will be in charge of the program.

Short talks by Dr. L. N. Glenn, chief of staff; Mayor George B. Mason, Chairman R. L. Stowe of the board of county commissioners, Dr. Frank Cranford, president of the Gaston County Medical society, and others will be responded to by leaders of the negro race, including Rev. W. E. Burke, Dr. H. J. Erwin, Dr. B. K. Mason, A M. Hasson and others. The Highland high school glee club will render several negro spirituals. Rollowing the program the hospital will be thrown optn to negroes for inspection. Monday afternoon it will be open for inspection by the white people, and patients will be received Tuesday morning.

This hospital, with a capacity of 22 beds, was established at a cost of over $30,000, borne jointly by the citl, the county and the Duke foundation. A campaign to raise $8,000 by voluntary contributions for furnishing and equipping the institution resulted in over $9,000 being paid in. Allen H. Sims was chairman of the committee that raised this fund, the other members being Ralph Robinson and Mrs. Kay Dixon.

Gaston county's more than 20,000 negroes have been without hospital facilities heretofore.

Hospitals - 1937

North Carolina.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
April 18, 1937

NEGRO HOSPITAL PROJECT TURNED DOWN BY WPA

$87,000 Job Out After City Buys $5000 Site

The WPA notified Mayor Chancey yesterday it would be impossible to start work in the near future on a $87,000 negro hospital building for which the city bought a $5000 site in February.

The project was turned down, at least for the present, by the New Orleans regional office of WPA, which telegraphed the state office "initiation of operation on the above listed project is considered inadvisable at the present time."

Washington gave approval to the plans several weeks before the city bought the site, a five-acre tract on the Hillsborough river in Roberts City. No thought was given to any hitch in plans, and it was expected work would be under way early in March.

July 1 Deadline

But the WPA shortly afterwards set July as the deadline for the completion of new projects, with some exceptions to be approved by the New Orleans office. The hospital project was sent to New Orleans, and no more was heard from it until Robinson received it back yesterday without approval.

Robinson was hopeful, he said, that under the program for the new fiscal year the negro hospital would go through under a new appropriation and work started some time during the summer.

Many Tampa civic organizations, including the Tampa Ministers association and the Tampa Urban league, have sought for years to have a hospital built for negroes. The present negro hospital is badly over-crowded and not suitable.

Other Work Progressing

The WPA is making rapid progress on the Bayshore seawall between Rome and Howard avenues, and work is getting under way on the wall and yacht basin between the Davis Islands and the Platt street bridges.

Between the two bridges workmen are driving anchor posts for the wall proper. The yacht basin will be constructed as a development of the wall project.

Good progress is being made on the city incinerator on Maryland avenue, but the administration building on Peter O. Knight airport is being delayed somewhat for lack of material.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 26, 1937

HOSPITALS AND ORPHANS AIDED

Negro Patients Given Necessary Care as Result of Duke Endowment Provisions.

BY N. C. NEWBOLD.

Ranking high among philanthropic foundations in America, the Duke Endowment has served Negroes as well as white people in two states. The writer has been requested to discuss this subject as it applies mainly to North Carolina. For this reason, only those portions of the story which are almost indissolubly connected with the two Carolinas will include South Carolina as well.

"The Duke Endowment made its first contribution for the care of patients in Negro Hospitals during 1925." Since that date the Endowment has aided Negroes in three major enterprises—Education, Hospitalization, Orphanages. Added to these has been partial support of The Division of Cooperation in Education and Race Relations,—a cooperative enterprise including the State Department of Education, Duke University and the University of North Carolina. This division began work May 1, 1935.

MUCH MONEY GIVEN.

For the support of the three major projects The Endowment has contributed $1,265,713.67, not including the contributions for 1936. Including aid to hospitals and orphanages in South Carolina through 1935 the total runs well beyond one and a half million dollars. This vast sum over a decade was divided among ten hospitals in North Carolina, nine in South Carolina; two Negro orphan homes in North Carolina, three in South Carolina; and one Negro university, Johnson C. Smith, in North Carolina.

Specifically, contributions have been made for the care of patients to 10 North Carolina Negro Hospitals in the total sum of $542,069.95 since 1925 through 1935. To individual hospitals as follows:

Blue Ridge Hospital, Asheville, (closed) $6,199.55.

Community Hospital, Wilmington $37,793.85.

Gaston County Colored Hospital, Gastonia (closed) $6,127.60.

Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, $58,123.70.

Jubilee Hospital, Henderson, $35,448.50.

Lincoln Hospital, Durham $201,288.15.

Mercy Hospital, Wilson, $23,531.00.

Richardson Memorial Hospital, Greensboro, $48,641.00.

St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, $111,781.00.

Susie Cheatham Memorial Hospital, Oxford, $13,135.00.

The Duke Endowment has made contributions for the construction and equipment of six Negro hospitals in North Carolina as follows:

Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, $34,000.00.

Gaston County Negro Hospital Gastonia, $12,500.00.

Jubilee Hospital, Henderson, $10,000.00.

Lincoln Hospital, Durham, $11,377.00.

Richardson Memorial Hospital Greensboro, $20,100,00.

St. Agnes Hospital, Raleigh, $15,000.00.

A statement by an officer of the Duke Endowment in connection with all hospitals aided by the Endowment is very interesting:

"The majority of our hospitals admit both white and negro patients. For example, 74 of the 115 general hospitals aided for 1935 admitted both white and negro patients. The 115 hospitals cared for 29,500 negro patients, of which 9,086 were cared for in 15 Negro hospitals and 20,814 were cared for in hospitals for both races. We cannot tell you exactly how much the Duke Endowment has paid for the free days of care of Negro patients in hospitals that admit both races, because we did not ask hospitals to separate white and Negro patients for the first two years the hospitals were aided and we do not separate the receipts from part pay patients by races now. From our records we could arrive at a figure that would be approximately correct, but it would take some little time. It would be an interesting figure."

Some comparable data on 113 general hospitals in North Carolina concerning in-patients cared for in these hospitals during 1935 are divided by race as follows:

General Hospitals—	Beds Dec. 31, 1936 Total	White	Negro	In-Patients during 1935 Total	White	Negro
113 In North Carolina	6,229	5,002	1,227	137,113	116,513	20,600
32 Proprietary	1,084	952	132	19,370	17,070	2,300
81 Non-profit	5,145	4,050	1,095	117,743	99,443	18,300

The division of in-patients by race in the proprietary hospitals is an estimate based on the assumption that the bed occupancy of the comparatively small number of beds for Negroes in this group was the same as in the non-profit hospitals. These proprietary hospitals do not apply to the Duke Endowment for assistance."

MORE DATA.

Additional data about population and hospital service for both white and colored people have been prepared by the Duke Endowment. These data have been given for North and South Carolina. It will not be possible to separate them here because of the percentages which include populations and hospital services in the two states combined.

Three paragraphs from this statement are quoted below:

"The division of the population of the two States on Jul. 1, 1935 was approximately as follows:

	Total	White	Negro
Both States	6,257,000	3,432,000	1,825,000
North Carolina	3,417,000	2,427,000	990,000
South Carolina	1,840,000	1,005,000	835,000

It is apparent from these figures that 35 per cent of the population of these two States is Negro and 23 per cent of the general hospital beds are for Negroes. Every twenty-first white patient was hospitalized during the year, as compared with every fifty-third Negro, but the average Negro patient in the non-profit hospitals stayed fourteen days as compared with nine days for the white patient. In other words, the ratio of persons hospitalized is not a true index of the volume of hospital service rendered the two races.

The free patient stays longer in the hospital because he is in worse shape when he gets to the hospital and has to stay longer to get well. For example, the average full pay white patient in the non-profit hospitals stayed seven days and the average white free patient stayed twelve days. The average full pay Negro patient stayed eight days and the average free Negro patient stayed fifteen days. Seventy per cent of the days of care of Negro patients are entirely free, as compared with thirty per cent of the days of care of white patients. Of the 50,000 free patients cared for in 1935 by the non-profit general hospitals, approximately 31,000 were white and 19,000 Negro, which would be 62 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. The population is divided 5 per cent white and 35 per cent Negro. When you make the comparison by days of care of patients entirely free in non-profit hospitals, you find that 57 per cent of the days of care of patients unable to pay anything are white and 43 per cent Negro."

In North Carolina the percentage of population. 1930 census. are: White, 71; Negro 19. These may be compared with 65 and 35 respectively in the two States combined If similar comparisons as those above were prepared for North Carolina alone there would obviously, be many variations from those in the Duke Endowment statement.

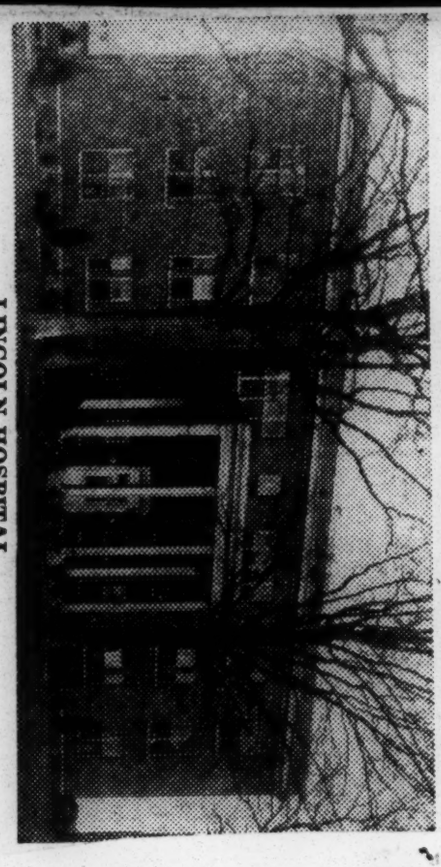
It will be noted: First, that the Duke Endowment has contributed a sum well over one and a half million dollars directly to hospitals for Negroes alone in two states; Second, that it is not possible to tell—"exactly how much the Duke Endowment has paid for the free days of care of Negro patients in hospitals that admit both races—"; Third, that 669,086 patients were cared for in 15 Negro hospitals;" and, Fourth, that "20,814 (Negro patients) were cared for in hospitals for both races."

These figures indicate that slightly fewer than one-third the total of Negro patients, 29,500, were cared for in 15 hospitals to which the Duke Endowment contributed more than $1,500,000; and that 20,814 of this total were cared for in hospitals that admit both races. It would be interesting to know how much the Duke Endowment contributed for the care of these 20,814 Negro patients, not only interesting, but it would serve further to emphasize the tremendous service the Duke Endowment is rendering Negroes in its splendid hospitalization program.

Another significant statement in a report from The Duke Endowment is the following: In connection with the hospital construction and equipment projects, I may say that practically all of the 65 projects aided thus far have hospitals that admit both races. If it were possible to divide the costs of these 65 projects as to determine what amounts to the total costs are used for white patient and what amounts for Negroes, it would mean the addition of large sums to the exact amounts already given above as contributed to Negro hospitals, and the indefinite, but evidently considerable amount paid for free days of care of Negro patients in hospitals that admit both races (20,814) of them. The total amount contributed by the Duke Endowment to hospialization of Negroes for all three types of service, two of which are unknown, would run well into millions.

NEGRO HOSPITALS

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL.



LINCOLN HOSPITAL.

AMONG NEGRO HOSPITALS in the State, which are aided by the Duke Endowment, are the Good Samaritan of Charlotte and the Lincoln hospital of Durham, shown above.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 22 1937

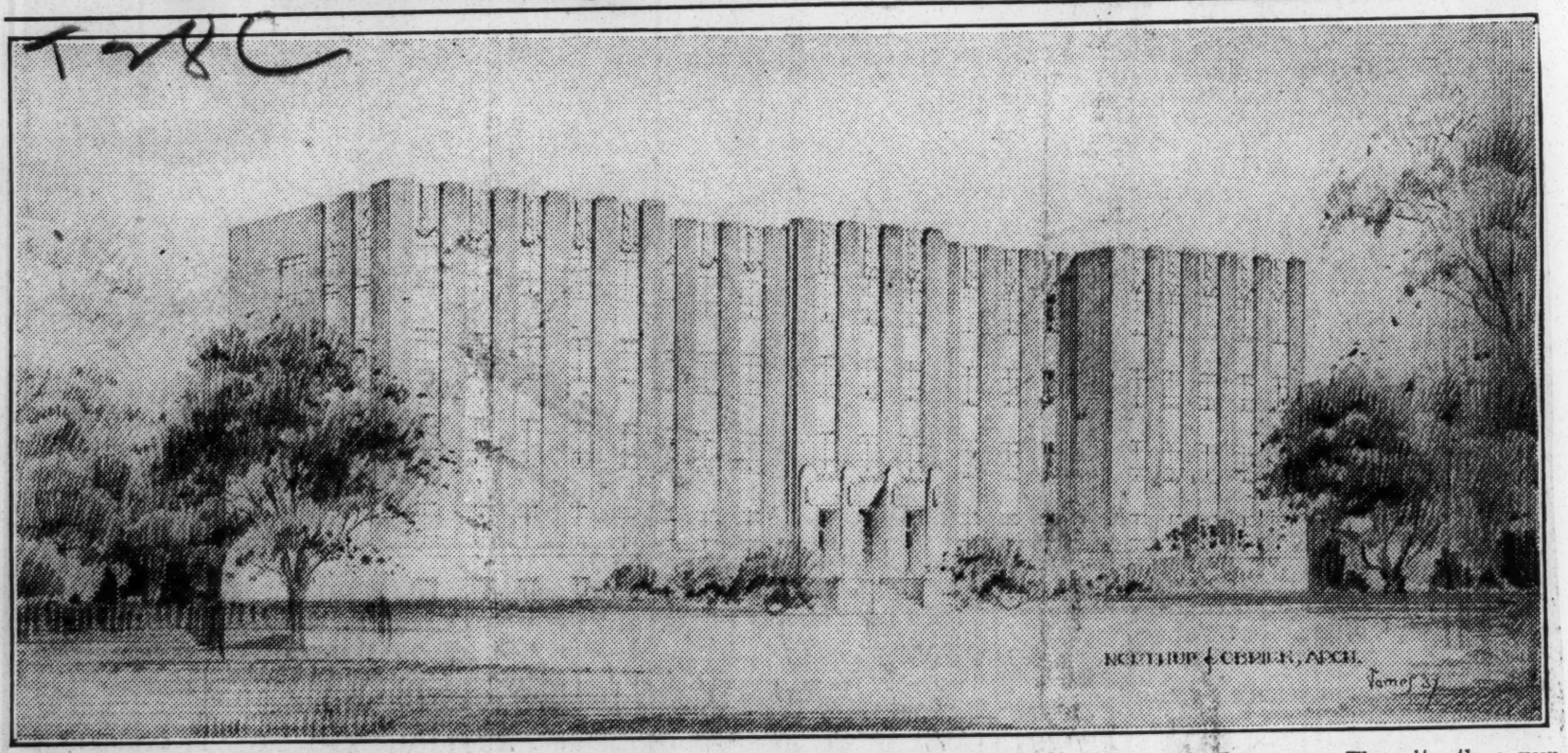
NEGRO HOSPITAL AWARDS FOUR NURSING DIPLOMAS

Four graduates of the Good Samaritan hospital school of nursing were awarded diplomas at commencement exercises held Tuesday night at the Episcopal Church of St. Michael and All Angels. This was the school's thirty-second annual commencement. The four graduates are Marie Richetta McCain of Reidsville, Sadie M. Moon of Concord, Carrie Lee Daniels of Asheville, and Ida Louise deShields of Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. John Hill Tucker made the commencement address, and the graduates were presented diplomas by Dr. J. S. Gaul. He made a short talk on what he expected of the nurses. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Willis G. Clark, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal church.

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
April 24, 1937

As ..rchitect Envisages New Twin City Negro Hospital



Plans for Winston-Salem's new Negro hospital are rapidly nearing completion in the office of Northup and O'Brien, local architects, and it is expected they will be put out for bids in the near future. Details of the plans are yet to be completed.

It will be, as shown herewith, of modern type of architecture, resembling the architecture of the Reynolds Building.

The hospital will have about 127 beds and will be five stories in heighth, including the ground floor, part of which is out of the ground at one end of the building, and about halfway above the ground level at the other.

The building was made possible with the donation of $200,000 by W. N. Reynolds and $125,000 by the Duke Foundation.

The new Negro hospital is to be constructed on a tract of land owned by the city on Seventh street, extending through from Woodland avenue east to Cleveland avenue. The city then purchased additional property on Cleveland avenue, adjoining the city-owned tract, thus providing space for a Negro nurses' home, to be a unit of the new hospital.

Plans have been approved, it is understood, by the Duke Foundation, this making it possible to go ahead with the project.

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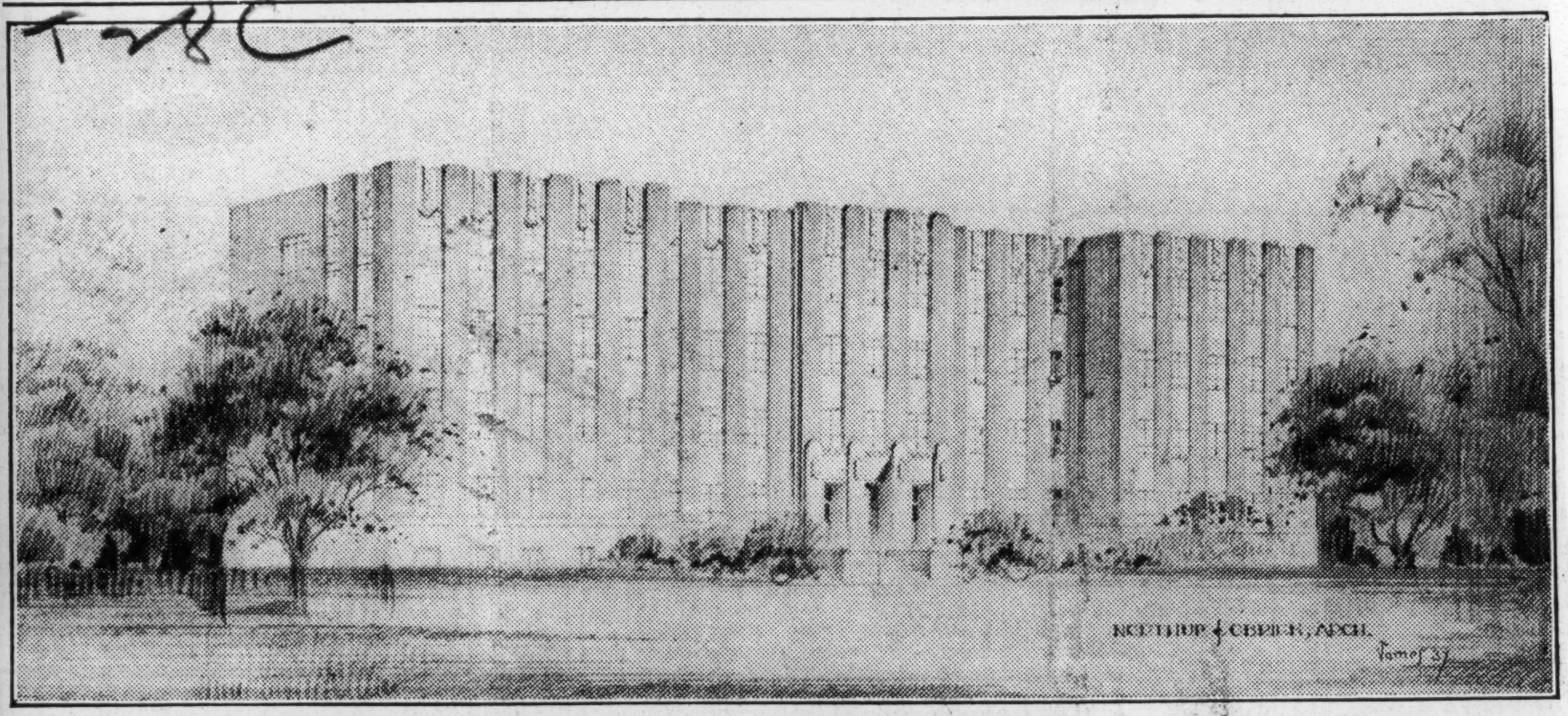

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Hospitals-1937

Ohio.

HERE *and* THERE

—By—

HELEN CONARD KEESECKER

Should Cleveland have a hospi
Guide
tal which would be staffed whole
ly or in part by Negroes? Tha
2-13-37
was the question for the March
meeting of the NAACP at St
Cleveland, Ohio
James M. E. Church and it attract
ed not only a comparatively large
group of members, but reporters
from the daily papers of the city.
Neither the Executive Board nor
the Branch has made committ
ments on the hospital question
t believes that the entire question
hould be put before the people
that Negro physicians should
have a chance to express them
selves, and that a policy should be
formulated, a policy which will
lead to some kind of definite ac
tion.

* * *

Three representative Negro
physicians were invited to ex
press their opinion on the problem.
They called attention to the seri
ous condition which prevents pro
fessional advancement, except for
a very few. There are fifty race
men in practice in Cleveland. Not
more than six have the benefit
of the public clinics of Cleveland's
great hospitals. There are several
men equipped to do major surgery
and may take their private cases
to one of the several hospitals
open. Professional men tell us,
however, that that is not enough.
Not only should every Negro
physician who is interested in a
speciality have the opportunity to
work in the public clinics in that
special field in a large hospital,
any man doing "internal medi
cine" or general practice should
have the chance of hospitalization
and entire care of his case in a
hospital in which he is a staff
member.

* * *

All Cleveland hospitals receive
Negroes. In all cases there is more
or less segregation, i. e. of public
patients. For example, ward
grouping is found. If it is a six
teen bed ward and four are Neg
roes, those beds will be arranged
in a row. Certain of the hospitals
will always ask the referring doc
tor *if* the patient is white or col
ored. One physician stated that he
had been called to task upon oc
casion because he had not stated
on the telephone that the patient
was colored!

* * *

This significant fact came out.
Those *hospitals* which are *operat
ed under church auspices* were
said to be *more discriminatory* in
their treatment of Negroes than
a public hospital such as City Hos
pital or a strictly private institu
tion such as the Cleveland Clinic.
Charity Hospital in particular
was cited as having a particular
ly vicious policy toward the Neg
ro. Apparantly, the "love of Je
sus," when flowing thru the me
dium of white management of
church hospitals, is somewhat ex
clusive! This was not a surpris
to me. I have had more than a
quarter of a century of activ
work in the church.

* * *

In City Hospital the first Neg
ro intern was received in 1931. He
made a splendid record, and paved
the way for the second intern who
—upon completion of his intern
ship, was appointed as a resident
physician. He is specializing in
the department of nervous and
mental diseases and had made a
record of distiction for himself
and his race. Two interns are now
admitted. Another resident physi
cian will be appointed, this time
in the field of internal medicine.
He will have white interns under
his direction. Negro student nurs
es are received. All of this has
been done since 1930 and contra
ry to those who opposed this pol
icy it has operated entirely with
out friction.

* * *

One thing, however, must be
Kindle
kept in mind. This more liberal
policy will be continued, it may
3-13-37
even be widened slightly. But it
Cleveland
will continue to be operated *under
definite limitations*. It will never
Ohio
be broad enough to afford to the
Negro physician in practice that
opportunity of growth so essential
to any man in private practice.
The Negro physician must neces
sarily draw his clientele largely
from the professional and busines
people of his own race. The Neg
ro worker is compelled to go to
the public clinic. Rightly, Negroes
from those groups that can afford
a private physician, demand that
he not only be well trained in the
past, but that he shall have the
opportunity for continued profes
sional growth. The art and science
of medicine is advancing rapidly.
No individual, regardless of the
excellence of his early training,
can keep himself qualified unless
he has the chance for constant
study and observation. If the Neg
ro professional man does not have
this opportunity he will find that
not only he is not growing pro
fessionally, he will not even have a
practice adequate to maintain
him.

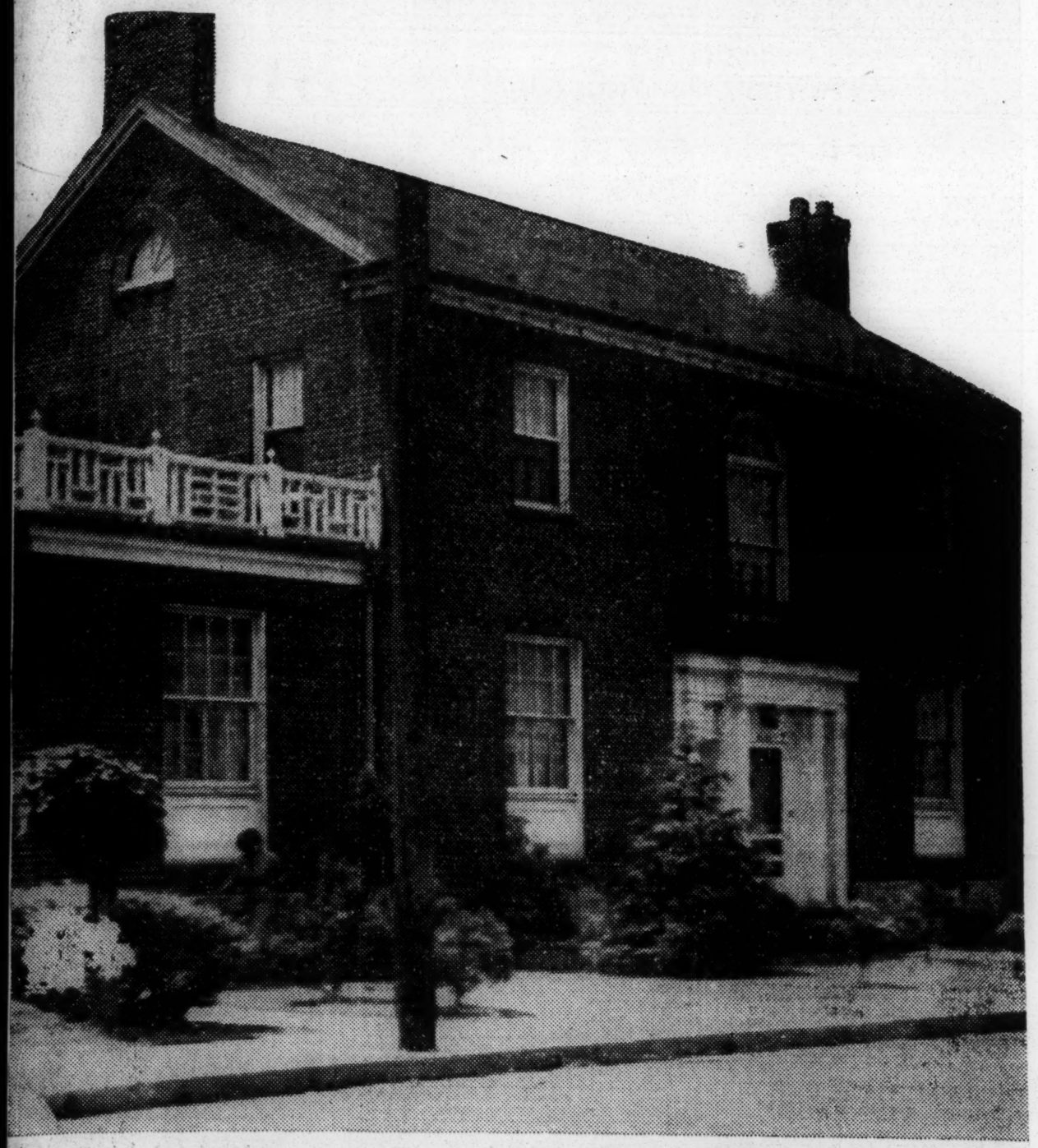
* * *

It is not within my province to
attempt to offer a solution to this
important problem. It would
seem to me advisable for the local
medical group to study the situ
ation, to gather information on
how the problem has been solved
in other large cities of America,
and then reach a decision. This re
port could be submitted to the
NAACP, to women's clubs and to
interested interacial groups, all
of which could work toward the
common objective which the phy
sicians themselves agreed upon.

Hospitals - 1937

Pennsylvania

"TURNED DOWN — — — HE BUILT UP"



When the Directors of the Coatesville (Pa.) City Hospital turned down the application of Dr. W. C. Atkinson for staff membership he decided to erect a hospital for himself with the above result. It is a modern hospital with twenty beds located at 824 Chestnut street.

Hospitals-1937

South Carolina.

Sanitorium for Negroes

Let us put on our "specs" and take a good look at this thing: Tuberculosis among Negroes, and sanatorium Treatment in South Carolina.

Dr. James A. Haynes. State Health Superintendent, recently stated that about 3,000 more sanatorium beds are needed in this State for Negroes. From his medical reports the Doctor is right, and from what we see of the unreported and suspected cases we have reason to believe he is conservatively right.

In this State there are about six county sanatoria, with a small umber of bed accommodations for Negroes, also the South Carolina Sanatorium with a division Palmetto Sanatorium—providing twetny-six beds for Negroes. Need less to say, this is a mere drop in the bucket; but there has been talk of more room at the South Carolina Sanatorium in the very near future. And what makes the picture a little brighter, we are beginning to see some actual preparations to that end.

But before we go further. here is something to consider too. Even with only twenty-six beds at Palmetto Sanatorium, some o f them remain empty for months. The superintendent sends an applicant a notice to report in five days, if that person does not come or answer. stating his or her intention, this time is lost in wait ing to be sure before awarding the place to another. So one can readily see that this, all too often repeated laxity on the part of Negro patients will keep available beds empty to no end. Naturally the question arises: Will a larger number be used or left empty when the State provides them?

Another throw back is the fact that so-called intelligent Negroes as a rule, refuse to enter a sanatorium—the place where he can only get the best treatment. Their reasons I care not to go into, as they are many and generally are groundless. Though it is my hum ble opinion that any person who is recommended to sanatorium treatment should go, if only to learn some health habits, so valuable for the protection of himself and others.

The South Carolina Sanatorium with its staff of well-trained and experienced specialists, is completely equipped to give thorough diagnosis and modern treatments. Unfortunately most county sanatoria are not so equipped. That practically means that the Negroes of the State must look directly to the South Carolina Sanatorium for satisfactory diagnosis and direction in whatever fight there is to be made against this age old ravager.

This contact with the State Sanatorium or its traveling clinic cannot be emphasized too much. when we ponder the fact that the general practicing physician is absolutely not able, through the lack of specialized training and equipment, to definitely "spot" tuberculosis in the earlier stages, when a cure is most probable. This does not detract from the usefulness of the family doctor, but merely stresses the difficulty of his task when a patient thru ignorance or fear does not make himself available for specialized examinations.

It is regrettable that so many people. who are in great need of this and more information on this subject, never get it because of their utter indifference to reading matter. The first step in meeting any problem is to read, read, read and learn all you can about it; then next make an honest effort to use that you have learned.

Tuberculosis surely has been and is a big problem with Negroes in this State. From the annual report of the State Health Department we learn that Negro mortality from this disease exceeds that of the whites by four to one. It challenges worthy effort from all. We can meet this challenge more favorably if we keep in mind to help any suspected and known cases to make immediately contact with the facilities of the South Carolina Sanatorium.

Truly, "Ignorance is no excuse of the law," and certainly is no cure for tuberculosis.

E. T. JONES.

Newberry, S. C. Observer
September 28, 1937

COLORED HOSPITAL OPENS

This week marks the forma opening of the Newberry Colored Hospital. Monday will be observed as Open House for the people of Newberry, while Tuesday will be Open House day for the colored people. Patients will be received beginning Wednesday.

Newberry has long needed a colored hospital, to care for the colored people of this community. Donations from both white and colored have played a great part in making it possible for the establishment of this hospital, and the interested work of others has made its opening a reality.

The citizens of Newberry, both white and colored, are proud that Newberry can now boast of a hospital for her colored folk.

Hospitals-1937

Tennessee

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
August 12, 1937

Walden Hospital Has Served Colored People for 24 Years

Dr. Wheeler, Only Colored Woman Doctor in City, Still Is Head.

A record of twenty-four years' unbroken service to the colored people of Chattanooga and vicinity is that of Walden Hospital, at Eighth and Douglas Streets.

The three-story brick structure, with its thirty-five-bed capacity, was established in 1913 by Dr. E. R. Wheeler, only colored woman physician in Chattanooga, and who still is the active head and owner.

Dr. Wheeler, a native of Florida, has lived in Chattanooga more than thirty years, and with her husband, Dr. J. N. Wheeler, began the practice of medicine here following their graduation from Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

"After a few years' practice among my people," Dr. Wheeler said, "I saw the need of a hospital and set about to build one. After its opening the need for nurses and a nurse training school became a problem, so the following year, 1914, I opened that. That department is in charge of Miss Luella Jenkins and its graduates may be found in nurse positions all over the South and North."

NURSE SERVICE

An outgrowth of the organization at Walden has been the Nurse Service Club. A group of colored women of the community, with Dr. Wheeler, began to establish clubs in various sections of the city under a leader. A small fee charged for membership entitles the member and family to free nurse service when ill. There are more than 700 members on the rolls now, and thousands have been served during the past sixteen years, Dr. Wheeler said.

A modern operating room is provided in the hospital, and white and colored doctors take their private patients to Walden for operations and treatment.

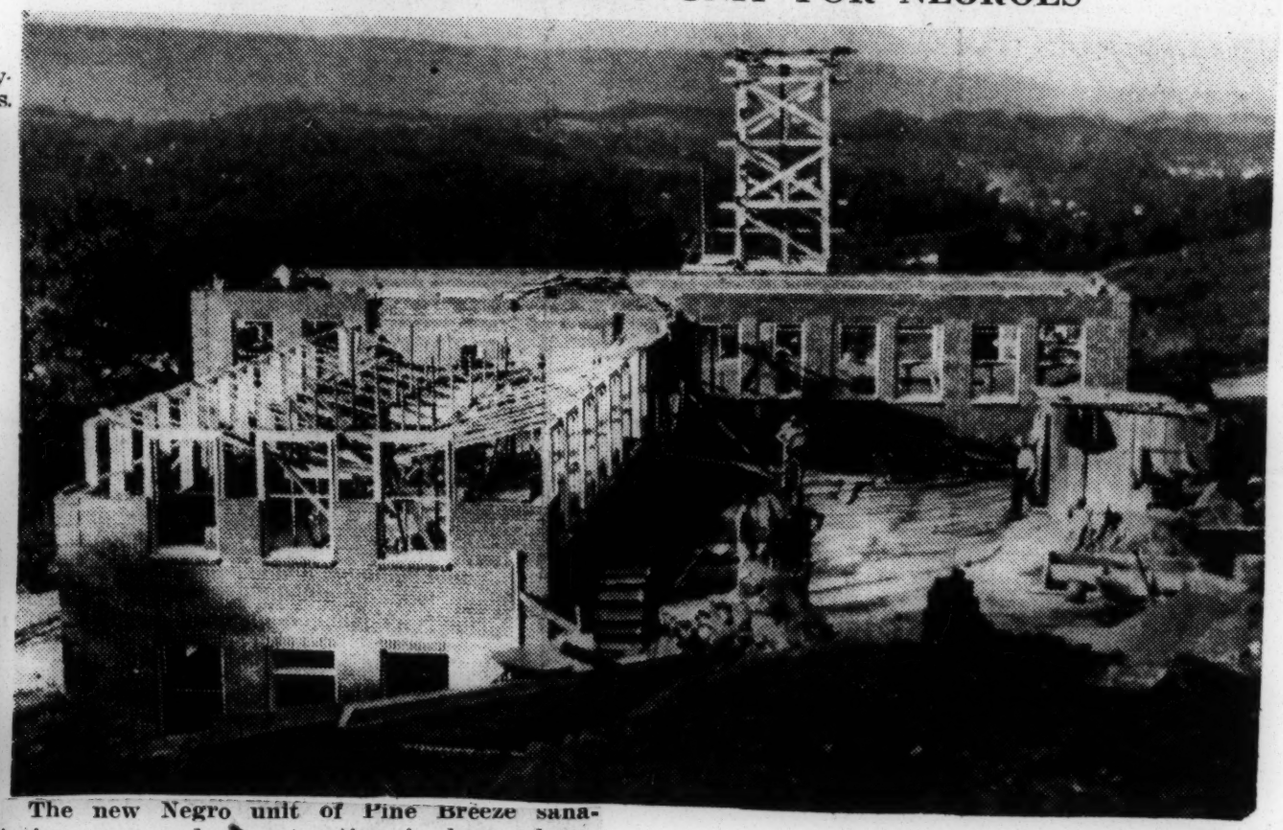
Speaking of her staff surgeons, Dr. Wheeler asserted that every colored physician in the city and those from nearby cities and towns have supported the institution. "Drs. T. A. Key and Jack Tadley, who made special studies in surgery in Italy, and Drs. T. E. Taylor, N. B. Collier, J. G. Convers, L. L. Patten and E. L. Scott perform operations of all degrees at our institution." These men also operate on patients brought here by physicians from South Pittsburg and other nearby towns.

DR. E. R. WHEELER

The Mountain City Medical Society, composed of the colored physicians of the city, uses the hospital for its semimonthly meetings, and lends full support to Dr. Wheeler in its operation, according to Dr. P. A. Stephens, president.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
November 2, 1937

PINE BREEZE ADDING UNIT FOR NEGROES



The new Negro unit of Pine Breeze sanatorium, now under construction, is shown above. The building will be of brick and three stories high. The upper floor will be used for adult patients, and the first and second for children. There will be separate entrances for adults and children and each department will have its own dining room and kitchen. A playroom will be provided for the children. The building will cost approximately $60,000 and will ready for use next spring, Dr. Marguerite White, superintendent, said, and will take care of seventy-five patients.

Hospitals-1937

Tennessee.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Times
January 16, 1937

HOSPITAL COLORED UNIT NOT OPEN, SAYS DOCTOR

1284

Misinformation published concerning the opening of the new colored addition to Silverdale hospital has caused officials at the institution considerable annoyance, Dr. J. B. Swafford, superintendent, said yesterday.

The report had been broadcast that the building would be ready for occupancy yesterday, and as a result many calls were received at the institution from people desiring to get relatives in the hospital. Dr. Swafford stated that not all the furniture for the building has arrived, some of it having been lost or delayed in shipment, and that the building could not be thrown open until it had been accepted by PWA inspectors, and formally turned over to the county.

He said that the building would be opened as soon as possible and he hoped it would be only a few days. Announcement of the opening will be made through the newspapers, the superintendent said.

Anderson, S. C. Record
January 28, 1937

Prominent Negro Surgeon Visitor

Dr. J. H. Hale, Hubbard Hospital Surgeon, in Anderson for the Day.

Dr. J. H. Hale chief surgeon of the Hubbard hospital in Nashville, and head of the surgical department of Meharry Medical college, of Nashville, Tenn., is a prominent negro visitor in Anderson today. He is accompanied by Dr. J. H. Maxwell, also affiliated with the college, and the two are spending some time with Dr. W. H. Young, of Anderson, a former classmate of Dr. Maxwell.

Dr. Hale is chief surgeon of the Hubbard hospital, a 200 bed training hospital in Nashville and owns his own 50 bed private hospital, the Millie E. Hale private hospital in Nashville.

Dr. Maxwell as associated with Dr. Hale at Hubbard hospital. He is a native of Winchester, Tenn., and a classmate of Dr. W. H. Young of Anderson at Meharry.

After visiting Dr. Young in Anderson, Drs. Hale and Maxwell leave tonight for Union where they will conduct a one day clinic at the Union community hospital on Friday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
May 12, 1937

WORK TO START ON PINE BREEZE BUILDING TODAY

National Hospital day will be celebrated at Pine Breeze sanatorium today by starting work on a modern, fire-proof building for colored children to replace an old frame structure in bad repair. The new building, sketch of which is shown above, will accommodate forty-five children. It will be built of brick and steel with terrazza floors. The inside walls will be ivory in color and washable. Windows will be arranged to give the maximum amount of sunshine and air.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 7, 1937

NEGROES HOPE NEW HOSPITAL OPEN TO THEM

Colored Doctors Should Be Allowed to Treat Race, Dr. Patton Feels.

ASKS CHANCE IN SURGERY

Training of Negro Physicians and Nurses Is Held to Be of Value to Community.

When Chattanooga and Hamilton county taxpayers spend $1,000,000 for their new city-county joint hospital, arrangements should be made to open its doors to the colored physician and the colored nurse, Dr. L. L. Patton, colored practicing physician and president of the Volunteer State Medical association, said last night.

Dr. Patton issued a statement on which he will base his annual report at the association's state convention Wednesday and Thursday in Murfreesboro. He said admission of colored practitioners to hospitals for treatment of their own patients and for clinical training would be one of the points of a program he would present to the state society.

No Answer Offered.

Colored physicians for several years have vainly sought recognition at publicly owned Erlanger hospital. When the proposed $1,000,000 plant was under consideration recently their plea was renewed, but they have not yet been given the satisfaction of an answer, Dr. Patton said. He said Negro doctors here had found it necessary to travel to Tuskegee, Ala., Hot Springs, Ark., or New Orleans for observance of, or participation in, experimental work in surgery.

Dr. Patton's statement follows:

"We, the Negro physicians of Chattanooga, have been watching with interest the proposed plans of the new city-county hospital.

"With the new department carrying with them the most modern and expensive equipment, we know the white physician and white patrons are proud of this proposed hospital, and they should be, but we Negroes are wondering: Is the coming of the new hospital, like the going of the old? How proud would we be as citizens of our city and county, had we had the opportunity and privilege of contact with the hospital committee, in order that we might know just what provisions are being made for our people.

"It might be that we, too, could shed some light and bring valuable information which would make the life of the institution worth more in service to our people.

"Want to Serve."

"While it is true our city and county hospital has for all these years withheld any and all opportunity for substantial advancement both from the Negro physician and the Negro nurse, it may be for that reason we are not granted close-up contact, but we Negro physicians have traveled throughout the length and breadth of this country, and in some parts of Europe, seeking close-up information and hospital technique in order that we, too, might know and best be able to serve in this new deal period.

"It is our hope that this new proposed hospital for the city of Chattanooga and Hamilton county will grant to the Negro physician and the Negro nurse as well, as to the Negro patient, equal opportunities and equal accommodations.

"It is hard for us to understand how our city could afford further to go without trained Negro nurses to take care of the Negro patients. We realize that there will have to be a new program, carefully studied out to institute these services, but we are willing to help in that program."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 9, 1937

COLORED DOCTORS PETITION HOSPITAL

Permission to Practice in Erlanger Requested.

Formal Plea Is Presented by Medical Group—Stephens Cites Long Delay.

Formal petition to provide the colored physicians of Chattanooga with facilities in the proposed new county-city hospital to treat their patients was filed yesterday by the Mountain City Medical society with the board of trustees of Erlanger, the building committee for the new hospital, and the chief of staff at Erlanger hospital. Seventeen colored physicians signed the petition.

Calling attention to the fact they had been licensed by the state board of medical examiners to practice anywhere in the state, and that they are citizens and taxpayers of Chattanooga and Hamilton county, the colored doctors said in the petition:

"We hereby petition your honorable body as governors and directors of said hospital that we be permitted to treat our patients in the proposed new city-county hospital the same as other duly licensed physicians, and we hereby asked to be informed if it is the intention of your honorable body to permit those of our group to practice in the proposed new hospital the same as other physicians of equal qualifications."

Releases Statement.

Along with the petition Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the association, released a statement in which he said the problem of giving colored physicians permission to attend their patients at the public hospital here "has been weighed" for the past ten or fifteen years "and by this time is getting a little heavy."

"During this time we have been shifted from the mayor and commis-

sioners to the county judge and county court and then to the board of trustees and back and forth," Dr. Stephens asserted.

"The chairman of the hospital building committee says that it is an administrative matter not within our duties, but Z. W. Wheland says that in building the new unit and improving the present hospital it will be possible to provide facilities for Negro patients and doctors.

"We are sure that Mr. Wheland is right on this matter and it is not a question to be worked out after the completion of the building, and we further think that it is a matter that must be worked out by all of these agencies working together—the superintendent, the hospital board, the medical staff and the building committee—with the co-operation of the mayor and commissioners, county judge and the county court."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
June 17, 1937

Negro Civic Groups Back Hospital Plea

Dr. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical Society, said Wednesday that fifty petitions are being circulated among Negro civic groups in support of their efforts to gain admittance to Erlanger Hospital for practice.

The petitions are addressed to the mayor and City commissioners, the County judge and members of the County Court, as well as to the superintendent and chief-of-staff of Erlanger Hospital.

The petitions ask the officials "to make it possible for our colored physicians to treat their patients and practice their profession in the hospital."

Chattanooga, Tenn. News
July 12, 1937

Negroes Gather Data On Hospital at Knoxville

Two Negro doctors journey to Knoxville Friday to visit the colored division of the City Hospital and gather data to present to authorities whom they are petitioning for entrance into the new proposed Erlanger Hospital here.

They were Drs. P. A. Stephens, president of the Mountain City Medical Society, and N. B. Callier, member of the committee appointed about a fortnight ago at a meeting of the interracial committee, when the matter of exclusion of Negroes was brought before that body.

"We went into every detail of the successful operation of the Knoxville hospital, where Negro doctors may treat patients of their own race, and are prepared to furnish this information to the interracial committee, trustees and other authorities in the interest of giving us our rightful privilege in the proposed new set-up," Dr. Stephens said.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 15, 1937

NEW HOSPITAL ENTRY IS GIVEN NEGRO DOCTORS

'If and When Building Is Finished,' Will Treat Colored Patients.

PHYSICIAN IS GRATIFIED

Patton Feels Board Is Due Thanks—Negro Nurses May Aid in Work.

A fifteen-year fight was won by Chattanooga's Negro physicians yesterday when Sam F. McAllester, chairman of the board of trustees of Erlanger hospital, announced that colored physicians will be given the privilege of using the facilities of the new city-county hospital in treating patients of their race "if and when the new hospital is completed."

Making a formal announcement on behalf of the board of trustees, Mr. McAllester said:

"I am authorized to make this statement in regard to the application of the Negro doctors and the interracial committee for permission for the Negro doctors to practice in Erlanger hospital if and when the new building is completed.

"When the new hospital is completed, which will be eighteen months from this date, additional facilities will be afforded in the present Erlanger hospital building. If and when the new building is completed, provision will also be made for the hospitalization of Negro private patients and operating-room service for Negro doctors and their private pay patients."

Dr. L. L. Patton, colored physician and a former president of the Mountain City Medical society, who has led the fight for the recognition of Negro doctors in the hospital, last night expressed his gratification at the action of the board of trustees.

Feels Thanks Due Board.

"I feel that we should thank the hospital board for its kind consideration," Dr. Patton said. "The move means so much to us and we are thankful for the aid and support of the citizens of Chattanooga. This is just the beginning. Much will have to be done in the future and we are willing to co-operate in every way.

"We are looking forward to the privilege of having Negro nurses and internes in the hospital. It will require much work to accomplish that, and we must put our shoulders to the wheel."

The controversy regarding the treating of Negro hospital patients by physicians of their race has been intermittently in the forefront for the past few years. Colored physicians brought more pressure to bear after it was announced that the new hospital would be under construction late this fall.

Mr. McAllester said the problem of having colored nurses to assist the Negro physicians in the operating room will be taken up later, and that other details of the arrangement will be completed in the near future.

The board of trustees acceded to the request of the physicians at the conclusion of a meeting last Thursday. Indorsements of the request came from various civic societies and organizations.

DR. J. H. GARNETT HAS OPERATION; RECOVERS FAST

Tells Of Treatment At Local Institution Where He Is Confined

Dr. J. H. Garnett, veteran educator, and dean of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, here now confined at the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital, writes interestingly to the Globe regarding the successful operation he has undergone at the institution, which he states "is the only one of its kind for colored people in this country." His communication is as follows:

To the NASHVILLE GLOBE,
Nashville, Tenn.
Dear Friends:

In this situation, it is not easy to refrain from reflecting upon the 137th Psalm, which describes the plight of the Israelites in Babylonian captivity when they sat down by the rivers of Babylon in a strange land.

Our sitting down near the banks of the Cumberland River at the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital was not a matter of weeping, but rather an occasion of joy and satisfaction for the successful removal from our physical frame certain superfluities: from our left shoulder a growth of long standing; and from our right side a fatty tumor.

These operations were performed by the skillful hand and well trained mind of Dr. T. R. M. Howard, Chief of the Staff of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital. Dr. Howard received his medical training in California. He is now a diplomat of the National Medical Board, which board is the highest medical examining body in our country.

During the operation, Dr. Howard asked three times, "Does it hurt?" and after he said it the third time he added, "It's all over." Quick and satisfactory results proved that Dr. Howard was at home in the operating room.

THE RIVERSIDE SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

We had been a patron of the Riverside Sanitarium in other days, when Mrs. N. H. Druillard, the founder, was in charge, but had not seen the institution since it changed hands, put on a new dress, and made a new bow to the community. Although this institution has been reconditioned; and the possibility of its usefulness enhanced by the installation of a modern Snook Special X-ray machine, and by one of the most modern equipped operating rooms in this section of the country—it occupies the same position on the banks of the Cumberland near Nashville, Tennessee.

THE NEW HEAD

The Board of Directors succeeded in securing the services of Dr. H. E. Ford who had been for a number of years a member of the Board of Directors of the Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital near Chicago; and who also headed the electrotherapy and X-ray departments in that institution He is now the Superintendent and General Manager of the Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital. Dr. Ford comes to this post with a wealth of sanitarium experiences gained from the Wabash Valley Sanitarium in Indiana; and the Hinsdale Sanitarium and Hospital near Chicago.

Equipment is the latest; appointments are up-to-date; everything is orderly and scrupulously clean. Alertness and activity are seen everywhere on the premises.

Meals are well prepared, balanced and promptly served.

Every department is managed by experienced people. The Nurses are widely and wisely selected from wide territory.

The Office is in charge of Mrs. Ida P. Ford, the amiable and business-like wife of Dr. Ford, who handles the business of the office with dispatch and accuracy.

This institution is the only one of its kind for the colored people in this country. The famous Battle Creek Sanitarium methods are used in the restoration and preservation of health. They are designed to get the sick well and to keep them well.

The Riverside Sanitarium and Hospital is truly a blessing and a God-send to the community.

Respectfully,

J. H. Garnett

Hospitals-1937

Tennessee

MEMPHIS HOSPITAL OPENS DOORS

Provision Made for Private Patients In New Erlanger Hospital — Negro Doctors to Operate.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 22—(Special)— Chattanooga's Negro physicians won a 15-year fight Wednesday when Sam J. McAllester, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Erlanger Hospital announced that colored physicians will be given the privilege of using the facilities of the new city-county institution in treating patients of their race when the new hospital is completed. In a formal announcement on behalf of the Board of trustees as a whole, Mr. McAllester said:

"I am authorized to make this statement in regard to the application of the Negro doctors and the inter-racial committee for permission for the Negroe doctors to practice in Erlanger hospital if and when the new building is completed. When the new hospital is completed, which will be eighteen months from this date, additional facilities will be afforded in the present Erlanger hospital building. If and when the new building is completed, provision will be made for the hospitalization of Negro private patients and operating-room service for Negro doctors and their private pay patients."

Expressing his gratification at the action of the Board of Trustees, Dr. L. L. Patton, colored physician and a former President of the Mountain City Medical Society, who has led the fight for the recognition of Negro doctors in the hospital, said Wednesday night: "I feel that we should thank the hospital board for its kind consideration. The move means so much to us and we are thankful for the aid and support of the citizens of Chattanooga. This is just the beginning. Much will have to be done in the future and we are willing to cooperate in every way. We are looking forward to the privilege of having Negro nurses and internes in the hospital. It will require much work to accomplish that, and we must put our shoulders to the wheel."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
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A JUST DECISION.

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Completion of the new City-County Hospital—it is hoped the structure can be occupied in about eighteen months—will eliminate all the practical objections to providing the facilities which Mr. McAllester has in mind. Chattanooga has long been without adequate hospital facilities. Limitations of space have made it physically impossible to care for the entire population and at the same time set aside operating rooms and nursing quarters for the use of Negroes. Additional facilities in the new hospital will enable the City to provide hospitalization for Negro private patients and operating-room service for Negro doctors and their private pay patients.

Several problems remain to be solved before the new arrangement can be worked out, but there is every reason to believe Mr. McAllester's plans will be carried through. The great number of doctors in Chattanooga are sympathetic with the desires of the Negro members of the medical profession. The Negro doctors and surgeons have been patient and helpful during the long period in which the entire community has suffered as a result of inadequate facilities. Dr. L. L. Patton, Negro physician and former president of the Mountain City Medical Society, has assured Mr. McAllester that he and his associates will co-operate in every way to make the program a successful one for all concerned. In that spirit, it will be possible to solve what has long been a community problem, and in a fashion which will increase the well-being of all the people.

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Dr. Stephens Says Physicians Ready to Co-Operate in Solving Problems.

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In view of the ruling regarding colored physicians practicing at the hospital, Dr. Stephens said he felt confident that the board of trustees "will be equally considerate in determining with us the question of Negro nurses and internes" working at the hospital.

The statement issued by Dr. Stephens said in part:

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"While there are many details yet to be decided," Dr. Stephens said, "the medical society and the Volunteer Nurses stand ready to cooperate with the board of trustees in working them out. And since this board has been so democratic in giving to us that which was rightfully ours, we are confident that they will be equally democratic in determining with us the questions of Negro nurses, internes, and, at least, an advisory Negro staff."

Drs. L. L. Paterson, W. A. Thompson, J. L. Looney, G. H. Moores and others expressed the hope that "we will be able to render a greater service to our people."

KNOXVILLE CITY HOSPITAL OFFERS MEDICS' COURSE

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 9—(By O. B. Taylor for ANP)—Under the auspices of the Tennessee State Medical Association (white), a course in Obstetrics and Genecology is being conducted at the General hospital here. All the colored physicians of Knoxville, who are equally qualified, have been asked to attend and clinics, which a period of 10 than 100 physicians present at the first lecture and clinic held on Thursday night, four were Negro and two more, making six, will be added to the list.

So far as the record shows, this is the first time in history that white and colored physicians have met in class together. There is no discrimination, and a spirit of fellowship seems to pervade the surrounding atmosphere.

Dr. Frank E. Whiteore, the noted Obstetrician and Gynecologist of the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, and the first clinic.

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So far as the record shows, this is the first time in history that white and colored physicians have sat in class together. There is no discrimination, and a spirit of fellowship seems to pervade the surrounding atmosphere.

Dr. Frank E. Whiteore, the noted Obstetrician and Gynecologist of the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, assisted by Dr. Rhynebuerger of the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee, is the first clinic.

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Texas.

MAYBE YOU CAN HELP

Word has come to us that if enough interest is shown, the question of locating the Negro Tubercular Hospital may be re-opened. It was reported as located at Kerrville, which is in the sparsely populated west, far from the Negro section. Although the Thompson Hospital was supposedly bought, we have heard that the Comptroller has been requested to hold up the check.

It is up to the laity to bestir themselves in behalf of their sick. We are sure that the Negro State Medical Association has never done anything officially about it: nor does it seem about to. Some say two selfish doctors have contributed to the muddled situation by trying to trade the rights of Negroes for their own advantage. We have the names of these two doctors and if subsequent facts bare out the charge, we will publish them. In the meantime, every Negro should write or speak to this state representative or senator, requesting that the question be re-opened and the hospital moved to East Texas.

It is reported that the leaders at Crockett where, until the Riddle affair, it was scheduled to go, will concede the hospital to any representative East Texas town and help to locate it there. It is to be regretted that a town that broad should forfeit the right to the hospital. With all agreed that the hospital should go to East Texas, if the case is re-opened, we ought get it in East Texas this time.

The Act authorizing the purchase of the hospital provided:

> "Sec. 4. Said locating and building board shall have constructed upon said site suitable, substantial, permanent and fireproof buildings and equipment sufficient to accommodate the maximum number of patients."

The buildings bought wasn't constructed as contemplated and it is said on good authority that it isn't fireproof. Also we doubt that the whites of Kerrville want the Negro hospital plumped down in their midst. It would be interesting to contemplate politics thwarting and confounding both white and black citizens if it weren't so tragic. It is sick Negroes who are the pawns to be moved all over the state. Maybe you can help them; won't you write your representative or your state senator? Do it now.

TEXAS SANITARIUM BOON TO MANY OF STATE'S AFFLICTED

Kerrville, Texas, (ANP) —The Kerrville Sanitarium, first all-colored tuberculosis sanitarium in Texas, established early this year, has admitted more than 115 patients since its opening, according to Dr. W. E. Shallowhorne, resident physician. Under the superintendency of Dr. H. W. Swazye, this institution is doing much to alleviate suffering and control the ravages of the great white plague among Negroes. Dr. Shallowhorne and his associates were appointed after a spirited campaign for an all-colored sanitarium, staffed and manned by colored physicians and nurses. The state legislature appropriated money to secure the first unit and since has given another $85,000 for the building of another unit which will be completed in 1938.

TEXAS ALL COLORED T. B. SANITARIUM FOR SICK

By JOHN H. THOMPSON

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Virginia
6

Second Wing Of Hospital To Begin Soon

$37,629 Given As Final Figure In Membership Drive

Construction on the second wing of the Tidewater Victory Memorial Tuberculosis Hospital to be known as Unit "B" to house colored tubercular patients and quarters for nurses, is expected to begin immediately, it was announced last week at a meeting of the board of directors in Suffolk at which Mrs P. E. Lotz, president, presided.

Tentative time for opening the new hospital, the first wing of which is practically complete, has been set for next summer, Mrs. Lotz announced. It is believed that the second wing will be completed by that time.

It was decided at the meeting to ask churches in this section to celebrate Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital Day on Sunday, May 9 which is Mother's Day. This is an annual custom and has proved highly successful in the past. The annual meeting will be held here on April 8 and a committee was named by Mrs. Lotz to bring in a slate of nominees for office and board members.

Unit "A" for white tubercular patients is practically complete and will take care of 34 patients and provide nurses' quarters and administration quarters.

A total of $37,629 which was about $5,000 short of the goal was raised in the drive for the hospital. The amount by cities and districts, was divided as follows:

Norfolk City, $22,000; Southside (Berkley and South Norfolk) $1,149; Princess Anne County, $5,168; Suffolk, $3,367; Nansemond County, $1,089; Isle of Wight County, $1,246; and Southampton County, $2,100.

Mrs. Lotz said she expected the $5,000 shortage would be made up soon, pointing out that no campaign has yet been held in Portsmouth and that there were some other sources from which she believed contributions would be obtained.

Discovers Hospitalization In Richmond Inadequate

Institution Founded To Train Race Doctors And Nurses Bars Them From Practicing Their Profession Within Its Walls

By S. A. HAYNES
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

RICHMOND — Few Southern cities of its size and eminence are as callous in providing adequate hospitalization for Negroes as is Richmond, where the "milk of human kindness" seems to sour when 55,000 of them seek strength from its fountain.

Those delegated to safeguard public health and sanitation, to organize the city against epidemics, and to educate citizens in the elementary principles of hygiene, are so enslaved by tradition they close their eyes to the potent fact that bacteria is no respect of persons and has no racial scruples as to fields of activity.

Clinical treatment for Negroes, the training of Negro physicians, and the integration of qualified Negro nurses into the social life of the group, are almost negligible factors where public health is concerned.

OTHERS BAR NEGROES

St. Philip's Hospital, with an all-white medical and administrative staff, and a training school for Negro nurses, is set apart exclusively for the treatment of Negro patients. There are other hospitals—State aided, and publicly sustained—where the rich and favored are freely admitted to enjoy the finest skill known to medical science, but, for 50,000 Richmonders of African descent, these are white sepulchres tradition forbids their shadows to darken.

To add insult to injury, one of these, "The Retreat for the Sick," accommodate a few Negro patients —these are set apart, like lepers, in the basement where air and sunlight, pre-requisites of health, are at a premium.

The denial of adequate hospitalization to Negro citizens is all the more harmful because fully impressed in the early days of its function that St. Philip's would be used as a training school for Negro physicians and surgeons, and that its administration would be conducted at least in part by Negroes, they, and several white friends who wanted to bring this to pass contributed hundreds of dollars to the institution—the physicians and surgeons paying $10 each yearly for maintenance of the clinic which receives $1,200 annually from the General Education Board.

When the time came for action the Negro medical practitioners sallied forth to administer to their own kith and kin at St. Philip's Hospital, they found a ban raised against them. Loud protestations brought the response from the authorities that it was never intended in the beginning that Negro physicians and surgeons should practice at the hospital.

LIBRARY IS OPEN

The extensive library of Virginia Medical College is opened to Negro doctors, but, as one young surgeon puts it: "What good is medical knowledge if it must rust instead of being used for the alleviation of suffering among black and white humanity alike?"

As things stand now the only hospital where Negro doctors are permitted to practice is their own, the Richmond Community Hospital. Tribute must be paid, therefore, to those medical pioneers and determined citizens whose racial foresight, courage and faith in this generation brought the institution into being.

Founded on October 27, 1902, by Dr. H. L. Harris, Sr., Dr. John Merriweather, Dr. O. B. H. Bowser, Dr. R. F. Tancil, Dr. David Ferguson, and Dr. Sarah G. Jones—the first female physician to practice medicine in Virginia—it functioned as "The Richmond Hospital, Medical College, and Training School for Nurses," operated by a group of stockholders and a board of directors. Dr. Miles Jones, first Surgeon-in-Chief, and the founders, are deceased.

The original organization was dissolved on October 24, 1921, and a new charter granted the successors on March 14, 1922, which brought into being, the "Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital, Medical College, and Training School for Nurses," under which the hospital now operates.

Richmond Community Hospital is valued around $90,000 and is supported mainly by public donations and subscriptions, and special drives of the Woman's Auxiliary, Mrs. Eliza Norrell, president. It is not a member of the Richmond Community Fund but reecives $180 per year from the city.

BUILDING WORTH $55,000

The new modern fireproof building is valued at $55,000 and has a capacity of 30 beds. It was opened on August 1, 1934, and is being operated under the plan of the Provident Hospital of Baltimore, Md. In addition to its all-Negro staff and administration, it has a board of white advisers with Douglass Freeman, editor of the News Leader as chairman, and the superintendent of St. Philip's Hospital as secretary.

A staff of four nurses is maintained and white and colored physicians use its facilities.

The medical staff of Community Hospital comprises: Dr. Albert A. Tennant, superintendent and chairman of the medical staff; Dr. E. S. Roane, assistant superintendent and vice chairman of the staff; Dr. George White, chief of the surgical division; Dr. C. C. Cooke, chief of the medical division. The superintendent serves also as chief of the obstetrical division.

Other members of the staff are: Dr. H. A. Allen, Dr. W. M. Forrester, Dr. William H. Hughes, Dr. Fred D. Brown, Dr. Felix J. Brown, Dr. D. Webster Davis, Jr., Dr. M. Billard, Dr. Z. G. Gilpin, Dr. Vernon Harris, Dr. I. A. Jackson, Dr. C. L. Mullen, and Dr. J. M. Newman.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
January 31, 1937

Negro Hospital Gets New Unit Started Here

Work Begun on Former Club; For Crippled Children

The work of converting the former Boys' Club of Richmond, 408 North Twelfth Street, into an annex of St. Philip Hospital, to be known as the Crippled Children's Unit, has begun. Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett, superintendent of the Hospital Division, Medical College of Virginia, said equipment would be installed as soon as alterations are completed.

In addition, Dr. Jarrett said, the residence adjoining the former club will be remodeled as a home for nurses on duty in the hospital.

Calls Need Evident

"The need for this unit has been evident for a long time," he said, "but it is only within the last month that funds have been provided which enable its establishment. At the present time, facilities for caring for Negro crippled children are completely inadequate. St. Philip's orthopedic ward is badly overcrowded.

"The new unit, with its accommodation for 30 beds, means that for the first time in many years there will be adequate hospitalization for Negro orthopedic children."

Dr. Jarrett explained that the unit will be divided into two wards, one for boys and one for girls. Negro patients up to 16 years of age requiring treatment will be admitted, he said.

The unit will be served by doctors from the college hospitals. Therapeutic treatment and operations will be performed in St. Philip Hospital.

Times-Dispatch 1-31-37 Richmond

ST. PHILIP'S NEW UNIT FOR CRIPPLED NEGRO CHILDREN

Former Boys' Club of Richmond, 408 North Twelfth Street, now being remodeled for treatment of juvenile orthopedic patients. Adjoining residence is being converted into living quarters for nurses on duty at the hospital.

Danville, Va., Register
February 13, 1937

Negro Pavillion To Cost $15,000

Tentative plans drafted for the proposed Negro pavillion for tuberculosis patients indicate that the building will cost between $12,000 and $15,000 if erected on City Home property, it was learned yesterday. Two important items of expense will be eliminated in the erection of the building by enlarging the city home heating plant and tapping the present drainage system.

The plan has not yet been approved by the Welfare Committee, which is at present studying the costs, but it is thought likely that a position will be taken before the next council meeting. This stand will give the Rotary club an opportunity for launching its fund raising campaign.

Vital Work Being Done At Institution

4-3-37 Norfolk, Va.

By CLIFF MACKAY

NOT ONE BUT fifty-two weeks of the year are devoted by pioneering staff members of the Norfolk Community Hospital to the eradication of death-dealing diseases among Norfolk's 45,000 citizens of color.

Constantly on the firing line of disease control, the twenty-third observance of the National Negro Health Week, which starts Sunday to these guardians of community health is welcomed as an opportunity to make health-conscious citizens cognizant of the service their hospital is rendering.

Norfolkians can point with due pride to their hospital. Years of too casual, often indifferent treatment afforded them in institutions of the opposite rface, served to unify them wholeheartedly behind the support of a hospital of their own, devoted solely to their health interests.

MODEL INSTITUTION

This support of hard-working club members and interested individuals has made Norfolk Community one of the best-equipped hospitals of its size in the United States.

Few 26-bed institutions can boast an x-ray machine, an incubator for premature and underweight infants, a modern equipped operating room with the latest in sterilizers, a metabolism machine and countless other modern scientific diagnosing and treatment apparatus.

New impetus was added to the forward move to better community service ten months ago with the appointment by the board of trustees of slender, titian-haired progressive Thelma M. Gibson, R. N., as superintendent.

CHANGES ROUTINE

No sooner had her appointment been confirmed than swift-moving Miss Gibson began putting into practice some of the latest theories of hospital direction acquired as a student at the efficiently managed Kansas City (Mo.) General Hospital No. 2, the huge Los Angeles (Cal.) General Hospital, and the University of California, at Berkley.

Moving toward the coveted national recognition as a standard Grade A hospital, an all-graduate nursing service was quickly installed.

More careful attention was given prescribed diets for fretful patients, who chafed under the restrictions that they could not eat the heavy foods brought in by loving relatives.

NEW CHART SYSTEM

The latest in hospital cross index system of charts were installed, making it possible for a stricter checkup on the patient's reaction and recovery. More detailed records were kept of the patient's progress.

The laboratory, as in all well-managed hospitals, became a more vital factor in the diagnosis and treatment of suffering patients. Four hours were lopped off the formerly 12-hour nursing shift.

Economy, a vital necessity to a small hospital, is practiced by astute Superintendent Gibson, not by cutting down on patient-service, but by purchasing supplies in larger quantities, a closer check on their use, and a selection of the wholesaler.

WALLS REDECORATED

Recently the walls of the wards were redecorated in a pea-green and cream color scheme, the floors finished in smart-appearing mahogany.

Leaders in their particular sphere of medical science are the men and women who compose the staff of the Norfolk Community Hospital.

They are Dr. J. A. Q. Webb, surgeon-in-chief and chief of staff; Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, former president of the National Medical Association, who is head of the medical department and assistant chief of staff; Dr. W. P. Collette, house physician and assistant surgeon-in-chief; Dr. Alfred C. Fentress, assistant surgeon-in-chief; Dr. Eugene Sumner, surgery; Dr. Fred James and Dr. E. W. Murray, eye, ear, nose and throat department;

Dr. William Collins, pediatrics; Dr. A. H. Buck and Dr. A. B. Green, Sr., medicine; Dr. C. R. S. Collins, Dr. E. B. Burke and Dr. A. L. Paey, obstetrics; Dr. Mary K. Roache, pathology; Miss Bell Kelly, technician; Dr. S. I. Moone, and Dr. A. B. Green, Jr., anesthesia; Dr. K. K. Wallace and Dr. J. D. Jackson, x-ray.

The white advisory staff is composed of Dr. J. L. Rawls, surgery; Dr. W. D. Martin, medicine; Dr. G. Bentley Byrd, obstetrics; Dr. Farmer of the city health department, pathology; and Dr. K. K. Wallace, neurology.

* * * *

LOVES OUTDOORS

An outdoor woman in every sense of the word is comely Superintendent Gibson. She deserted YWCA work in Oakland, where she served as girls' reserve secretary to enter the nursing field, and now uses her former vocation as an avocation.

Hiking and boating are two of her favorite sports. Reading and dancing, her favorite amusements and she modestly confesses that she even plays a piano in her too few leisure moments.

She has two sisters, Dr. Lois Gibson, who is a surgeon chiropodist at Carmel-by-the Sea, California and Miss Audrey Gibson, who remains home with her parents in Oakland.

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Newport News, Va. Press
April 1, 1937

AN INVESTMENT IN HEALTH

The annual campaign for funds with which to help operate the Whittaker Memorial Hospital a Negro institution, begins today and will be concluded on May 1. The hospital is asking the public for $4,500, a modest sum considering the financial structure of the institution and the work which it does in this community.

Newport News was without a Negro hospital for many years, and when the construction of the Whittaker Memorial Hospital was started in 1913 it filled a long-felt need in the city and the surrounding community. The original building was outgrown in about 18 months, and another and larger one had to be erected.

The hospital has been steadily improved since it was opened and now is on the approved list of the American College of Surgeons. It is without endowment, but maintains 50 beds for the care for the colored people, and last year treated 433 patients, many of whom were on the charity list.

The Negro population of Newport News is one of the most orderly and most enlightened to be found in any community. Unfortunately, however, life has not dealt as kindly with many members of the race as it has with some people. Therefore, in order to secure hospitalization when they need it these unfortunates must have help.

The Negroes themselves have taken the lead in the movement to provide this help. They have their own hospital and they are asking the members of their own race and their white friends to help keep it in operation and to enable it to render the kind of service most needed in the community.

A donation to the Whittaker Memorial Hospital is an investment. It means a healthier Negro population and a healthier Negro population means a more healthful city. This, of course, is a protection to the white people as well as to the colored.

Noted Doctors Invited To St. Philip Clinic

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless of Chicago To Be Clinician During Annual Course

RICHMOND—The seventh annual Saint Philip Hospital Post-graduate Clinic will be held under the auspices of the Medical College of Virginia here from June 14 to June 26, as announced by Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr., dean of the school of medicine, director of the clinic. This clinic provides intensive instruction for graduate physicians in the fields of medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, and surgery, especially as related to general practice. The course this year will be somewhat varied from former years in order to make it profitable for those attending previously.

DR. LAWLESS INVITED

Dr. Theodore K. Lawless, Northwestern University, Chicago, Ill., will be the invited clinician during the course. Dr. M. O. Bousfield, director for Negro Health, Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago, Ill., will address the clinic.

As usual, the work will be given in the St. Philip Hospital, a large modern institution for Negro patients, maintained as one of the units of the Hospital Division of the college, and in the outpatient department of the institution.

EXPECT LARGE ATTENDANCE

Physicians will be admitted from states other than Virginia, although the number as before will be limited. Under this plan personal instruction in small groups is made possible.

The clinic as in the past will be subsidized by the General Education Board of New York City. A large attendance is expected from a number of states.

Chatham, Va., Tribune Enterprise
June 11, 1937

Board Is Against Negro Sanitorium Near Hill Top

Supervisors Ask For $8,125 For the State Relief Appropriation

The Pittsylvania Board of Supervisors went on record here Monday as not favoring the city of Danville building the Negro sanitorium in this County at or near the present Hill Top Sanitrium. The supervisors were prompted in taking this stand by the citizens of this section being seriously opposed to the construction. The main reasons the citizens were against it was because the sewage system now in use at this location is not adequate and has polluted the stream in the rear of the Hill Top sanitorium, and is unsafe and cannot be used for watering stock. The citizens also feel that it is a menace to public health generally and will diminish the value of property in that locality.

The supervisors sent a copy of the resolutions to the city council of Danville, asking them not to build the sanitorium.

The supervisors, taking up other business, and acting in accordance with acts of the General Assembly, 1936, applied to the Commissioner of Public Welfare for the State relief appropriation in the amount of $8,125., and the County will match this amount with $4,875, which is 60 per cent of the total state amount. Pittsylvania County was entitled to $21,665.12, but voted only to take the above mentioned sum.

After taking a vote, the board signed a contract to have the Thomas Brothers Auction company of Greensboro, N. C., sell the old County farm at auction at a probable early date. Those voting against the resolution to have the Greensboro concern sell the farm were C. A. Hodges and Howard Woody.

It was recalled that Paul Realty company attempted to sell the farm last fall but Paul failed, because he did not get a bid acceptable with the board.

By order, the supervisors voted to let the sewing room supervisor purchase materials not exceeding $50.00 per month, the money to come from the County General fund, for items not permitted by the regulations to be purchased by the Virginia Public Assistance funds. The total expenditure for any one month not to exceed $125.00 This is a renewal of the present order and is to continue in effect for the next six months.

A concrete porch is to be laid at the top of the steps going into the court room, and through an order by the board, Bernard Fox was employed by the WPA to supervise the construction.

Danville, Va., Register
June 8, 1937

AND STILL THEY DIE

On the eve of another City Council meeting the prospects for securing a sanatorium for tubercular Negroes appear little brighter than they did two decades ago when the movement to fight tuberculosis in Danville was launched—and some one or some group or the public generally decided that white people alone were worth saving.

The Public Welfare Committee of the Council is still convinced that in the interest of economy and efficiency the sanatorium should be located at the Hilltop site and be operated in connection with the sanatorium for white patients.

The executive board of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which operates Hilltop, is still convinced that the colored sanatorium should be built somewhere else, anywhere else.

The white citizens of Danville seem to be agreed that a sanatorium should be built, but, since some of them object to every proposed location, it would appear that in their collective opinion there is no place where a sanatorium can be built.

The colored citizens of Danville have said that they do not care where the sanatorium is built so long as it is built, and they are still waiting patiently as they have waited all these years for the justice and mercy they hope to receive some day.

In the meantime our missionary societies continue to maintain hospitals in China, Korea, Africa, and other parts of the world and, so far as we know, do not set up separate institutions for those who can pay $14 a week, $7 a week, $2 a week, or nothing at all a week.

In the meantime or doctors continue to say that tuberculosis is no respecter of persons and that the fight to control tuberculosis can never be successful until tuberculosis is controlled among all our people.

In the meantime our white citizens continue to keep tubercular Negroes in their kitchens and in their nurseries, while they insist that it would not be expedient to place a colored sanatorium on the grounds of a white sanatorium.

In the meantime tubercular Negroes are still housed in the City Almshouse—the few who can be cared for there—along with non-tubercular inmates; and a non-tubercular Negro sleeps in the same room with a patient in the last stages of the disease.

In the meantime the Hilltop board still appeals to the people of Danville through the City Council and the Community Chest to support Hilltop. But when some of these people say that all of our tubercular victims are entitled to treatment, they say that "Hilltop is not a charity institution." And when a committee of the City Council says that in the interest of economy and efficiency a Negro sanatorium should be built at Hilltop, they say that Hilltop is a private institution, despite the fact that it received last year more than $10,000 of tax money from the City of Danville and the Commonwealth of Virginia and more than $10,000 from the public-spirited people of Danville who thought they were contributing to a worth while charity and not to a private institution.

In the meantime nothing is done for tubercular Negroes who lie in their shacks infecting their children, and nothing is done for those who walk our streets broadcasting billions of germs.

In the meantime every inquiry to medical men operating sanatoriums for white and colored patients under one management at one location has brought the reply that that system is most economical, most efficient, and entirely satisfactory to everyone concerned.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 25, 1937

Waynesboro Hospital Given $215 by Negroes

WAYNESBORO—Negroes of this city and vicinity have contributed $215 of their quota of $300 which will go toward furnishing Negro male and female wards in the general hospital here.

Included in the donations announced by A. Edward A. Hudson, administrator of the hospital, are those of 69 Negroes and firms who made up the amount. Under the direction of the Negro hospital committee, the Rev. C. H. Harris, chairman; Dr. M. T. Garrett and the Rev. J. S. Ware, congregations of city and near-by Negro churches were organized to assist with the drive.

irst two weeks in October, it was announced last week by Mrs. P. E. Lotz, president of the Tidewater Hospital Association.

The buildings on the Virginia Beach Boulevard near Thalia Creek, are virtually completed. The cornerstone laying ceremonies will be held as soon as the grounds have been landscaped and a roadway leading to the hospital buildings has been completed, it was announced. 9-18-37

The names of all persons who contributed in the original campaign for funds to build the hospital, which is designed to augment such facilities now available in the Second Congressional District, will be sealed in the cornerstone. Dr. Edward W. Murray was chairman of the colored solicitation division in the drive. Dr. R. W. Bond of Suffolk and P. B. Young, Sr., of Norfolk are members of the board.

The appointments of Miss Nina Bethea Craft as superintendent, and —Dr. J. E. Flannagan as medical director of the new institution, were announced several weeks ago and were approved by the board of directors on Thursday of last week.

No definite goal in the forthcoming drive has been set.

Seeks Funds For Maintenance Of Tidewater Hospital

A campaign for funds with which to maintain and equip the Tidewater Victory Memorial Hospital will be staged during the

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
October 15, 1937

Negroes to Visit Victory Hospital

There will be a pilgrimage for colored people to the Victory Memorial Hospital, at the Virginia Beach boulevard, near Thalia Creek, on Sunday. It will leave the corner of Church and Henry streets at 3 p. m. sharp.

It has been requested that every member of the executive committee of the drive urge his or her workers to be there; also to assist in notifying every organization, whether religious, fraternal, labor or social as well as public at large. Jerry O Gilliam will direct the pilgrimage Dr. Edward W. Murray is chairman.

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West Va. Hospital Accepts Negroes After Long Struggle

2-20-37

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—(ANP)—After a fight of two years duration during which Negroes contributed to its upkeep, the Morris Memorial Hospital, located at Milton, has now thrown open its doors to Negroes. Announcement was made last April by Dr. Arthur Jones, white orthopedist, to Mrs. Sarah W. Nutter following the drive for funds by the West Virginia Society for Crippled Children.

New buildings at the hospital were completed recently and provide accommopations for 50 Negro children. Up until that time no provisions had been made for colored and orthopedists, who recommended patients, had never recommended any but whites.

For two years, since the election of Mrs. Nutter to the state executive board, Negroes have contributed to the campaign for funds. Last year Mrs. Nutter collected over $300 in Kanawha County alone and each minor, along with white miner, was assessed $1 each. This also happened in other industrial plants, but when Negroes applied for admission to Memorial Hospital, then practically a privately owned institution, many were refused .

Denied the use of this hospital, last year the society treated a number of Negro cripples from various sections of the state by placing them in local hospitals.